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Monday, August 6, 1973
Sravana 15, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 6, 1973/Sravana 15, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wholesale Trade in Coarse Grains

+

*202. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of taking over the wholesale trade in coarse grains was discussed at the Chief Ministers' and State Food Ministers' Conference held recently; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Although the question was referred to in a general way by some of the participants, the takeover of wholesale trade in coarse grains as such was not discussed in the Conference.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री अरविंद एम० पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, मोटे अनाज के जो सरप्लस राज्य है उन्होंने गतवर्ष के दौरान अपने राज्य की सीमा से मोटा अनाज बाहर ले जाने पर नियन्त्रण लगा रखा था । गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में जो अकाल पड़ा, उस में इन अभावग्रस्त राज्यों में मोटे अनाज का दाम भी दुगना हो गया । भारत सरकार ने इन सरप्लस राज्यों से बिनती की थी कि वे अपने यहां से नियन्त्रण हटा दें, लेकिन भारत सरकार की बिनती को इन राज्यों ने नहीं माना । जब ये राज्य भारत सरकार की बिनती को नहीं मानते हैं तो क्या भारत सरकार के लिये मोटे अनाज को भी अपने हाथ में लेना उचित नहीं है ? क्या भारत सरकार ने इस के बारे में कुछ विचार किया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The question was limited to whether this was discussed in the last Chief Ministers' Conference. What he has mentioned can be considered as a suggestion for action.

श्री अरविंद एम० पटेल : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन तथा खाद्य मंत्रियों की परिषद में यह मामला क्यों नहीं उठाया गया तथा सामान्य तौर पर इस की चर्चा क्यों नहीं की गई ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The last conference was convened to consider the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, as far as prices of khariff foodgrains are concerned. That report was discussed extensively, in detail, by the Chief Ministers.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Is the Government going to fix reasonable prices for rice and paddy for the khariff season so that the procurement could go on at good speed? May I know whether arrangements have been made by the State Gov-

ernments to take over the wholesale trade in paddy, rice and other foodgrains?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government fully appreciates the importance of fixing reasonable prices for procurement because price is a very important factor in procurement. The hon. Member will note that the Government of India itself fixed a support price at a much higher level as compared to the procurement price of the current year. The procurement price for the coming season will be announced well before the actual harvesting season. I could see the possibility of the price being reasonable An incentive price will be fixed after taking all factors into consideration.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO What is the machinery for procurement?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Though there may be weaknesses in the machinery, our experience is that there is no lack of machinery as such for procurement. But we will have to take steps to strengthen it. After all, the Food Corporation is only one of the agencies The States Civil Supply Departments will be there The co-operatives and other public sector agencies are involved in procurement and we shall see that effective co-ordination is brought about between them and these agencies are strengthened

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether the question of removing the ban on free movement of coarse grains from one State to another was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference and, if so, what was the decision?

MR. SPEAKER: You can make any question relevant by bringing in the Chief Ministers' Conference.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The reply to the hon. Member's question is "No".

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: At the State Ministers' Conference was the issue of the transport and handling charges of these various foodgrains discussed with a view to see whether the present transport and handling charges which are a component of the procurement price can be brought down? Are they not unreasonably high? I am told, for example, in the Rs. 76 procurement price per quintal of wheat, an amount of Rs. 22 or 23 or, perhaps, Rs. 26, is supposed to be handling and transport charges. I would like to know whether there was any discussion as to whether these handling and transport charges which seem unreasonably high can be reduced so that the procurement price can by that margin, the same margin, be increased

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This matter was discussed in the earlier Conference of the Chief Ministers and it was decided at that time that this matter should be examined very closely by administrative experts and financial experts. Therefore, a Committee has been set up to go into this problem The Committee is at the moment struggling with this problem When their recommendations are available, the Government will take necessary action

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I take it that the transport handling charges are unreasonably high. That is why a Committee has been set up

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The matter is being examined whether there is any expenditure in excess, whether it can be economised All these matters are open. I have not accepted the position of the hon. Member

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मोटे अनाज का दाम भी आज आसमान को छू रहा है। आज किसान गेहूं को बचाता है और मोटे अनाज को बेचता है। अभी हाल में समाचार पत्रों में आया है कि वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में किसान

गेहूं चावल को खिलाता है । क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि ऐसी कार्यवाही न हो तथा मोटे अनाज का व्यापार भी अपने हाथ में लेने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में क्या किसी मुख्य मंत्री ने आप का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था कि मोटे अनाज का भाव चूंकि अधिक है और चूंकि गेहू का प्रोक्योरमेंट भाव आप ने कम रखा है, इसलिये किसान गेहू की बजाय मोटा अनाज उपजाने की तरफ जा रहा है, गेहू कम पैदा करना चाहता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाइपाथैटिकल क्वेश्चन मत कीजिये ?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I would like to know whether the Chief Ministers' Conference discussed this question that the take-over of foodgrains by the States will not be successful unless trade in other essential commodities is also taken over by the State, like, cement, sugar, cloth and edible oil; and, secondly, whether the Government will bear in mind, before deciding to take-over trade in course grains, that some of the coarse grains, like bajra and jowar are very much perishable compared to wheat and rice and that there is not enough storage with Government and, thirdly, whether the Government is considering the take-over of coarse grains trade also by getting encouragement out of its success from the policy of taking over the wholesale trade in wheat or out of the spirit of vindictiveness against the farmers.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: Sir, I seek your protection because many of the questions are out of the purview of this Question. But as far as coarse grains are concerned, I would like to say something. But I do not accept the promise on the basis of which he is putting the question that the Chief Ministers came to the conclusion that this will be a failure. The only question that was discussed in the latest Chief Ministers' Conference was the APC report, as I mentioned earlier

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: May I know whether any Chief Minister opposed the take-over of the wholesale trade, especially rice and whether the Government is going to take over the wholesale trade in rice?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE This question pertains to coarse grams. About coarse grains, no Chief Minister opposed it. In fact, some Chief Ministers actually suggested that this should be considered for take-over. But there was no discussion on it; it was not a subject on the agenda of the conference.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to know whether the wholesale trade in rice will be taken over by Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You are adding too much to the dimensions of the question. You can put a separate question about it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE Government's decision communicated to Parliament last session by my senior colleague stands.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister tell us whether the fixation of price has been one of the major obstacles in the way of the smooth functioning of FCI and whether lack of training of the public in the utility of the foodgrains take over has been another obstacle?

MR. SPEAKER: You make it relevant to what was done in the Chief Ministers' Conference.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The fixation of a reasonable and remunerative price is a very important factor. I agree with him in that.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know whether the principles of fixation of price of coarse grains were discussed and adopted at the conference, whether some Chief Ministers opposed the fixation of a low price and asked for central assistance to compensate it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The proposition accepted in this conference was that the procurement prices recommended by the APC should be treated as support prices.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know if it is a fact that the U.P. Government has taken a decision to stop procurement altogether in 37 out of a total of 51 districts?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is President's rule there. It is a relevant supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Only if some people were not to read the debates later on when you and I are in the House, certainly I will allow it. They will think that either the member was very clever or the Speaker was a fool to allow something without looking into its relevance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We can have a middle course.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the member should be taken as a wiser person than the Speaker. (*Interruptions*).

CEILING ON URBAN PROPERTY

*204. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in implementing the Government policy to introduce ceiling on urban property; and

(b) the names of States which have introduced legislative measures for this purpose and the steps taken by the Government of India to speed up the process?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The Legislatures of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Punjab have passed legislation for imposing ceiling on urban property. Introduction of a Central Bill on the subject is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In the answer it has been said that a few States have passed legislations and introduction of a Central Bill on the subject is under the active cosideration of the Government. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the amount fixed as ceiling by the States and when will 'active consideration' come into 'implementation'.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: As I said, it is under active consideration. As soon as the Bill gets processed, it will be introduced in Parliament. Ceiling limit fixed by the States varies between Rs. 2 lakhs and five lakhs.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What is the stage? How much time are they going to take?

MR. SPEAKER: As much time as you will take in the Working Committee. You are also a member.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In big cities, there are underhand dealings and benami transactions going on. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take to freeze the sale and transactions so that the measure of ceiling on urban property is not defeated.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: Some States have taken steps in this direction. About the Central Bill, the whole Bill is under active consideration. It is difficult to say anything about any particular provision at this stage.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In cities like Bombay and Calcutta, benami transactions are going on. (*Interruptions*)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दिया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि जब शहरी सम्पत्ति का सीमा निर्धारण हो जायेगा तो जो लोग अतिरिक्त मकानों में टेनेंट के रूप में रहते हैं, क्या उन को प्रोप्रायटरी राइट्स दे दिये जायेंगे ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारण के बारे में तमाम स्टैट्स को 25-7-70 को लिखा था। कितनी सीलिंग होगी, किस को क्या राइट होगा, ये सब बातें अभी विचाराधीन हैं। अभी उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

श्री भाग सिंह भौरा : क्या यह ठीक है कि पंजाब गवनमेंट ने कैबिनेट में सिनेमा नैशनलाइजेशन का फैसला किया, तो सेंटर ने उस को एडवाइज किया कि पहले अरबन प्रापर्टी की सीलिंग का कानून पास किया जाये और सिनेमा नैशनलाइजेशन के मामले को उस में शामिल कर लिया जाये, लेकिन जब पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने अरबन सीलिंग का कानून पास कर दिया, तो प्रैजिडेंट ने उस को एसेंट नहीं दिया; अगर हां, तो क्यों ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This question relates to the Ministry of Finance. How is it that the Minister for Works and Housing is answering it? Please go into the merits of the question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about ceiling on urban property.

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : पंजाब सरकार ने पहले अरबन सीलिंग इम्पोज करने के बारे में प्रस्ताव पास किया था। उस के बाद उस ने एक एक्ट पास कर के भेजा है, लेकिन अभी तक प्रैजिडेंट ने उस को एपरूवल नहीं दिया है। (व्यवधान)।

SHRI R. K. SINHA: In the light of the proposed law on ceiling on urban property, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the surplus buildings that will be acquired will be distributed to those who have no houses? Because, what is the social purpose of the law on ceiling on urban property if the poorer people are not to be benefited from it?....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of opinion. You are asking the Minister's opinion. You may ask him as to what the legal purpose is.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: After the urban property is acquired, whether that property....

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: The question does not arise.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारण का सिद्धान्त केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है और उस के निर्देश के अनुसार कई प्रदेशों के विधेयक बनाये है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र को इस दृष्टि से विधेयक यहां पर उपस्थित करने में कौन सी खास कठिनाई महसूस हो रही है ?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : कोई कठिनाई महसूस नही हो रही है। बिल जल्दी से जल्दी प्रीमेस हो रहा है।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : मै मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि लैंड सीलिंग के बाद उम्मीद यह थी कि आप अर्बन प्रोपर्टी पर सीलिंग लायेंगे। अब कितना वक्त लगेगा उस डायरेक्शन मे। आप स्टेट्स पर छोड़ रहे है या सैन्ट्रल पर कोई स्कीम दे रहे है। इस के बारे में कब और कब तक फैसला कर पायेंगे।

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : टाइम बौर डेट कहना कठिन है । लेकिन इतना विश्वास है कि सरकार का इरादा है, जल्दी से जल्दी इस बिल को इस सभा मे लाया जाय ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The proposed urban property ceiling law which is in consonance with the socialist programmes of the Government is being nullified because of the reason that many ICS and IAS officers who are having fabulous properties in the cities and towns where they are working and also those who are owning urban properties like buildings and house sites, have been trying to have *benami* transactions in the name of their wives and relatives....

MR. SPEAKER: No introduction please.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Immediately after the Government have announced their intention, these *benami* transactions have been going on in the country on a large scale. I would like to know from the Minister what concrete steps have been taken to prevent these *benami* transactions before the actual legislation is brought?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: Some States have taken steps in this direction.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. Mr. Speaker

MR. SPEAKER: I have passed on to the next question (*Interruptions*) Have you anything else to add?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Not anything else. He has to reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: In my opinion, the Minister is not bound to answer irrelevant questions sometimes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What measures have been taken by the Government to prevent these unauthorised *benami* transactions which are entered into to defeat the very purpose of the urban property ceiling legislation? I want an answer to my question.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: As I have already said, some States have taken steps to prohibit alienation of land and property. So far as the Centre is concerned, we have not issued any circular or letter prohibiting it.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was about preventive measures.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: At present there is no such thing.

Krishi Mandis

*206. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have opened Krishi Mandis in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Food Corporation of India also propose to open its branches in these places; and

(c) what other measures Government propose to take to improve agriculturist product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government of India have not opened any *mandis* (markets). Regulation of markets is a State subject. The Food Corporation of India mainly do the procurement of foodgrains through *mandis*. Apart from this, they have also set up certain purchase centres for the purchase of wheat in States like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Government of India and the State Governments implement a number of schemes to help the agriculturists in marketing their produce. These include improvement of market facilities, establishment of grading centres, enforcement of proper maintenance of cold-storage and collection and dissemination of market information, etc.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: New *mandis* are being established under the scheme of the Government of India. I wanted to know how far this scheme has made progress, how many new *mandis* in developing areas are established. The hon. Minister has said that there is no scheme....

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I said there is no scheme because the hon. Member put the question whether the Government of India has opened these centres. These marketing centres are established by the State Governments and so I said like that. As far as mandis are concerned there are about 4100 *mandis* in the country out of which some have been brought under Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: In view of the question and answer given may I know whether FCI and Cooperative Agricultural Marketing Federation will be allowed to work in the areas covered by these newly established mandis in a number of States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There appears to be some confusion in this respect. As far as mandis are concerned there is full freedom, anybody can operate. There is no bar on Marketing Federation for operating; they can operate.

Association of Agricultural Universities And Research Institutes with Food Production Programmes

*210. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Agricultural Research Institutes and Agricultural Universities are proposed to be involved in the matter of increase in food production; and

(b) how the Agricultural Research Institutes and Agricultural Universities have been distributed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Agricultural Research Institutes and Universities are not directly involved in increase of food production. However, they undertake the following programmes ultimately leading to increased food production:—

1. *National Demonstrations Project*

The scientists of the universities and the institutes are directly involved in laying out these demonstrations on the farmers' fields. Thus help in demonstrating the potentialities of Agricultural Technology.

2. *Operational Research Projects*

Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes are proposed to be involved in Operational Research Projects where efforts are made to find solution for challenging problems such as raising crops on saline soils, sand dune stabilisation, reclamation of eroded soils, integrated pest control, etc.

3. *Krisi Vigyan Kendras*

A few Krishi Vigyan Kendras are proposed to be established at various Research Institutes of the I.C.A.R. and Agricultural Universities with the objective of giving in-service Training to the practising farmers.

4. *Involvement of Students in Campaigns*

To bring home to the cultivators the latest technology without delay, a vigorous drive in the form of campaigns

is proposed to be launched involving scientists, teachers and students of agricultural research Institutes and Universities.

5. *Kisan Vigyan Melas and Field Days*

Agricultural Research Institutes and Universities organise Krishi Vigyan Melas or Field Days on their farms where large number of farmers are invited to witness various improved management practices involved in the areas of Crop Production, Animal Husbandary, Agricultural Engineering, etc.

6. *Extension Education*

Most of the Agricultural Research Institutes and Universities have full-fledged departments of Extension Education. The basic objective of these departments is to assist in quicker dissemination of agricultural know-how to the farming community through demonstrations, audio-visual aids group discussion and popular literature, etc

(b) There is now at-least one Agricultural University in each of the major States except Jammu & Kashmir. In Maharashtra there are 4 agricultural Universities. The Universities were established mainly utilising the already existing campuses of State Agricultural Colleges/Research Stations decided upon by the State authorities. 24 Research Institutes under I.C.A.R. were established in the country as per the importance of the commodity or subject and the suitable agro-climatic conditions congenial for their growth.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: In view of the fact that, in our country, agriculture is a primary consideration and in view of the fact that in agriculture veterinary research and agricultural development require a better research organisation, I would like to know whether the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee will be accepted by the Government and whether the Government will look into them and make the I.C.A.R. as a Department of the Agriculture Ministry and also whether they will follow up the other recommendations such as setting up of an Advisory Council with the Minister as President and two Committees—Executive Committee for Agriculture and Research.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, I can answer his query. But the point is whether I should take advantage of your indulgence in saying that his question is going out of the subject matter of the question.

MR. SPEAKER: You better confine yourself to the main question.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: My question is whether the Agricultural Research Institute and Agricultural Research University/are proposed to be involved in the scheme of increased agricultural production. I framed the question and so, I would like to be understood whether the veterinary research, dairy development and agricultural Research are parts of the scheme for the development of research in the university.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is about the research and extension.

SHRI R. K SINHA: Therefore, I would like to know whether the Gajendragadkar Committee Report will be accepted by Government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Of course, I can only say that the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee are under the active consideration of Government of India.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I would like to know whether, in view of the crisis in agricultural production in eastern U.P. and the good work done by the Rice Research Institute in Faizabad and in view of the fact that an argricultural university is proposed to be set up in Eastern U.P., is the Government going to examine the feasibility of doing something in the crash schemes so that the eastern U.P. does not suffer from the shortage of grains?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There has been a proposal from the U.P. Government for establishment of an additional university in eastern U.P. and that will be sympathetically considered by Government but, taking into consideration the resource position, the Government of India feels that one State should have one university. That can always be considered. As a matter of fact, as far as the immediate production is concerned, we have taken up the matter with the U.P. Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किसी विश्वविद्यालय या अनुसंधान केन्द्र की ओर से जो सहायता या ज्ञान काश्तकारो को मिलना चाहिए वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में देश के किसी भी भाग मे नही मिलता है । क्या यह सही है कि जो ज्ञान या सलाह देने वाले लोग हैं उनके साथ उचित व्यवहार नही किया जाता तथा उन्हें प्रोत्साहन नही दिया जाता है और यही कारण है कि वे ठीक प्रकार से क्षेत्रो मे जा कर मेहनत नही करते ? अधिक से अधिक काश्तकारो को इन सस्थाओं की सलाह मिले, ज्ञान का लाभ वे उठा सके, इसके वास्ते क्या आप कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे है ? जो भेदभाव किया जाता है—

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the hon. Member Shri Ganga Deb has gone out of the House. It is very embarrassing, (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have seen with my own eyes Shri Raghuramaiah taking him out. We protest. We won't allow the House to be disturbed like this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, this is a very serious matter. *Interruptions*). All of us have been noticing that Shri Ganga Deb has been sitting in the House since the beginning of the question hour. Now, Sir, if he does not return to the House in time for his question to be taken up, then we will have no other alternative but to conclude that the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has taken him out of the House in order not to put his question.

He has been sitting here since the morning. Now, just when his question is about to come, Shri Raghuramaiah goes to him and takes him out of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on a different question now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would say that this behaviour on the part of the hon. Minister amounts to misconduct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When a Member has been sitting here since the morning and been waiting patiently for his question to come up, will he leave the House in this manner of his own accord?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall call the number of the question when it comes up in the normal order, and I shall call the name of the Member in whose name it stands. If he is absent, at that time, hon. Members can lodge this protest. We are now on Q. No. 210

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister owes some explanation to the House for this. It is a matter which affects the dignity of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This amounts to misconduct on the part of the hon. Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not fair that pressure should be put on a Member in this manner.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या किसी सदस्य को बाहर जाने का एक हक है या नहीं है ? इनको चिल्लाने का क्या अधिकार है ?

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर यह सवाल बहुत जरूरी था तो इस पर अलग से बहस हो सकती है । मेरा सवाल 212 नम्बर का है ।

MR. SPEAKER: If there is something to be said, then I would point out that just now we are on a previous question. When that question comes up, if something has happened, then we shall see. We are not on that question yet. If something happens then, all that hon. Members can do is to lodge their protest and not to obstruct the proceedings.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In view of the importance of this question, we want you take it up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have seen with my own eyes and many others also have seen that Shri Raghu Ramaiah had taken the Member out and thus prevented him from putting the question. This amounts to serious misconduct, and he should be named The hon. Minister should be named.

MR. SPEAKER: If a Member leaves the House at the request of another hon. Member or on his own, why should the proceedings of the House be obstructed in this manner? Hon. Members can just bring it to the notice of the House. But let them not obsruct the proceedings of the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Rule 48(3) says:

"If on a question being called it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any member, direct that the answer to it be given."

MR. SPEAKER: Unless he has authorised another Member, how can that be done?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This is not said in the rule. Rule 48(3) is very clear.

"If on a question being called it is not asked or the member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker may, at the request of any member, direct that the answer to it be given."

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We cannot tolerate the tyranny of these few people who hold the House to ransom.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: By removing the member, the Minister is guilty of misconduct in the House. You should name him.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I name him?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If not, we shall be pained to say that you are shielding the Government.

MR. SPEAKER. The member concerned is not complaining to me Another member is complaining. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is a matter of propriety. It is disrespect to the House. He could have advised the member before the House met not to come to the House. Having come here, he cannot ask him to go out just when his question is about to be taken up. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Before you proceed, let me say this that on our responsibility we are making this charge against the Minister. You should name him. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. You have to take a decision on this

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. There will be no order. You do not condemn this Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you obstruct the proceedings of the House? Your grievance is that a member is

taken out by the Minister when his question is pending. On that, my observation is not needed except that I will ask the member how he was taken out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let the Minister get up and explain to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not be a party to this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: We are on question No. 210. How does this point arise now? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you going to take a decision? He has committed a misconduct in the House Are you going to take steps against him? If you do not, you will be failing in your duty as Speaker of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER. Please sit down. We are on question No. 210. After that, I will see.

I am not permitting anybody. Will you all please sit down? (*Interruptions*)

We have not yet passed on to the next question. The previous question is being answered.

अभी पहला सवाल खत्म नही हुआ है, जब दूसरा सवाल आयेगा, तब कहना ।

श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य वह तो खत्म होने वाला था ।

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are speaking at one and the same time. I am not in a position to hear. Twenty of you stand together and speak. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Since a lot of things have been said, I would like to make it clear that I have not sent out the member. However, I do not want any misunderstanding on this question. As a special case, you may allow this question to be answered (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He is deliberately denying it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have seen it with our own eyes. (*Interruptions*)

DR. KAILAS: They are not interested in getting the reply to Question 211.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय · मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप मेरा प्रश्न सुनेंगे तो स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जायगी ।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय . सारी गडबड यह करते है और हमे कहते है कि हम शोर करते है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. You said something. The Minister says he did not do it All I can do is to call the member and ask him in my chamber. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. Sir, we have seen with our own eyes the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, all of you. . . . (*Interruptions*) Will you please sit down? Now Shri Madhu Limaye. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Could you not listen for half a minute to his point of order? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, ten members of this House have seen with their own eyes the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Shri Raghu Ramaiah ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister denies it ...(*Interruptions*). The Minister is denying it .(*Interruptions*) Please sit down. You say something; he says something else. It is very difficult for me to decide. If I say "I believe you" then it means that I disbelieve the other party .(*Interruptions*) If you go on like this, how can we transact any business?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why don't you ask him to ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER Do not try to over-awe the Chair If you are unhappy with anything, you can bring it to the notice of the House. The Minister has given his own version If one party says something and the other party says it is wrong and then you ask me to decide which party is lying and which party is saying the truth, it is difficult for me to decide it. I am here to conduct the legislative proceedings (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please refer it to the Privileges Committee . (*Interruptions*)

श्री शकर दयाल सिंह क्या किसी सदस्य को बाहर जाने का अधिकार नही है ? और अगर कोई सदस्य बाहर जाता है तो क्या इन को अधिकार है कि बाहर जाने से रोके ? क्या किसी सदस्य को बाहर जाने का अधिकार है या नही ? क्या किसी सदस्य को जबर्दस्ती कहेंगे कि रहे ? यह सदस्य की बेइज्जती है (**इंटरप्शंज**) ये इसीलिए हल्ला कर रहे है कि ये चाहते हैं कि झुग्गी झोपडी वाला सवाल न आए ।

MR. SPEAKER: The previous Question was not yet over. I very much wished to pass on to the next Question, and then call the Member. If the Member is not there, there is no bar against any Member giving a notice of this Question. We will admit it. There is enough time for that. (*Interruptions*) If that Member is not prepared to ask the Question, any other Member can send a notice of this Question. I will admit it But you do not allow me to pass on to the next Question. (*Interruptions*) No question of saying· don't impute motives. If the Member is not there, you can give another notice. There is enough time for that We will admit it. (*Interruptions*)

I am sorry the Question Hour is already over. It is already 3 minutes up. Calling Attention–Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE On a point of order, Sir

MR SPEAKER No point of order. I declare the Question Hour over. Calling Attention--Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आपने मुझे दो बार बुलाया है—

MR SPEAKER But they will not sit down What can I do?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Before we pass on to the next item, this is the time to raise a point of order There is a point of order in regard to the item which has just passed.

MR SPEAKER We are not on that item; we are now on another item. (*Interruptions*)

I am not allowing (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, with all respect to you, you are not only the custodian of the Rules of this House but you are also the custodian of the House in matters of propriety. I am not raising a matter based on Rules. I know some Members can ask you to allow that Question to be answered even if the particular Member in whose name it was is not pre-

sent. That part is governed by the Rules. I am asking whether or not you are also the custodian of the House in matters propriety which effect the dignity and the status of the House. It is no use telling us that every member has the right to leave the the House. We all know that The question is, something happened here ...(*Interruptions*)

आपको इतनी खुजली क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह खुजली यों हो रही है कि इसने बड़े बड़े सवाल आए हैं और सदस्य नहीं रहे । झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाला सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । मेम्बर यहां पर है...

श्री शशि भूषण श्री गंगादेव को अपोजीशन के लीडरों ने बाहर भेजा है ।

MR. SPEAKER. Please sit down, Mr. Shanker Dayal Singh.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not one member but at least one dozen members were eye-witnesses to what happened It is not a matter of rules. If the ruling party or the Minister wanted that question not to be raised here they could have done it in a more decent way. In a crude way they have done it here, in front of the eyes of everybody It is an affront to the diginity of the House. (*Interruptions*) That is why we are appealing to you. We would not allow this kind of thing to go on (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Our party does not want to avoid this question which we consider to be important. We are willing. The question can be put and answered . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये आपने फरमाया है कि नियमोंके अनुसार इसके बारे में दूसरा नोटिस दिया जा सकता है और सदन स्वीकार कर सकता है । लेकिन निगम को आर ठाक से पढ़ेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य गैर हाजिर रहता है तो उसके प्रश्न का उत्तर जो मंत्री महोदय ने तैयार किया है वह टेबल के ऊपर रख दिया जाता है और उसके बाद दुबारा उसके ऊपर प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता है । अगर समन्वय मंत्री ने इन्कार किया है तो उसके क्या होता है ? कई सदस्यों ने देखा है कि श्री गंगादेव को बाहर जाने के लिए कहा गया है और बाहर ले जाया गया है—(**इंटरप्शन**) आपकी आंखों पर परदा पड़ा हुआ है । इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय आप जिन लोगों ने उनको बाहर जाने के लिए कहा और जिन्होंने उनको जाते हुए देखा उनका या पक्ष-विपक्ष सबका और श्री गंगादेव को अपने चैम्बर में बुलाने और इसका फैसला करें । अगर हम को प्रश्न पूछने का अधिकार नहीं है तो सप्लीमैंटरी पूछने का अधिकार ना है । इस बारे में आप स्थगित रखिये पैंडिंग रखिये ।

MR SPEAKER Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: You must give us also an opportunity

MR SPEAKER I will call you later

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that this is not a question of seeking information It is a question of propriety of the House being injured so blatantly in the presence of all of us.

श्री शशि भूषण क्या माननीय सदस्य [illegible] (**व्यवधान**) [illegible] श्री गंगादेव को [illegible] और [illegible] [illegible] (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI V P SHARMA You were not here

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How to solve the problem finally,—I am making a submission.

श्री शशि भूषण अगर सदस्य इस तरह झूठ बोलेंगे, तो मैं यहां बैठने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं । (**व्यवधान**)

(Shri Shashi Bhushan then left the House.)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: When he was not present here, what submission can he make?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My suggestion in the present circumstances are two. The first one is that when there are two versions, then the truth must be ascertained. In his matter how are you going to ascertain it without reference to the Privileges Committee? So, it should be remitted to the care of the Privileges Committee to ascertain the truth.

Secondly, my submission to you would be to take up this matter right now under the special powers of the Speaker Otherwise, it is going to create a great deal of dissatisfaction.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: We have been patiently suffering the tyranny of a few who are holding this House to ransom...*(Interruptions)*. Now you are holding

Mr. Indrajit Gupta has questioned the propriety of taking a Member out by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. You have correctly observed that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister denied that he has taken the Member out. That is the correct thing you have done Some of the Opposition Members....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A. P SHARMA. What are you doing? Three or four standing at the same time and shouting.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: According to the Rules of Procedure, Question 210 was being answered in this House. When it is still incomplete, a member gets up—three or four simultaneously get up and they will not allow the business of the House to go on smoothly and according to Rules. You have said that when Qn. 211 comes up, when the member is present, he will be called upon to put the question. When the Member is absent, the answer will be printed. Members have got sufficient avenues to raise this question again by way of motion or Half-an-hour discussion. This is going on all through and we seek your protection. We are not going to suffer under the tyranny of these people who are holding this Parliament to ransom and who are out to demolish Parliamentary democracy in this country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have only one submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No submission. Please sit down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want your protection. You said, any Member can give notice.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Question hour is over No more discussion on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You said, any Member can give notice, of the same question Previously Sir, there used to be 15 or 20 members for one question. 15 or 20 names used to be clubbed under one question. Nowadays only two names are clubbed or even one name only is there If there are more names, if the Member whose name appears first is absent, the others may be getting opportunity to put the question Let there be 5 or 6 persons

Kindly admit the question in the name of those members who have given the notices. Many Members give notices for the same question. Otherwise it wil be difficult, Sir.

Please put this before the Rules Committee or a Committee of the House. They should investigate into this.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्थिति यह है कि प्रश्न संख्या 210 चल रहा था और श्रीमती मुख्य प्रश्न कर्ता, श्री सिन्हा, ने सप्लीमेंटरी किये थे । मैं और

कई अन्य माननीय सदस्य इस संदर्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में सवाल करना चाहते थे । हम लोग खड़े हो कर आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर रहे थे । तभी बीच में सी० पी० एम० के माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो गये और कहने लगे कि श्री गंगादेव का प्रश्न संख्या 211 लिया जाये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब भी उत्तर प्रदेश का—इतने बड़े प्रदेश का—मामला आता है, तो उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है, लेबर मेम्बर, श्री सिन्हा, ही इस प्रश्न के बारे में सप्लीमेंटरीज कर पाये और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को पूरक प्रश्न पूछने का मौका नहीं मिला । जब बंगाल, वहां से श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु आते हैं, या अन्य प्रदेशों का कोई प्रश्न आता है, तो इस सदन में कम से कम दस सप्लीमेंटरीज पूछने का अवसर दिया जाता है, पर जैसे ही आप आधे घंटे का समय दिया जाता है । इस से हम लोगों को बड़ा तकलीफ होती है । इतने बड़े प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश की समस्याओं को हमेशा नजर-अन्दाज कर दिया जाता है । अब कुछ माननीय सदस्य प्रोप्राइटी का सवाल उठा रहे हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस में प्राप्राइटी कहां इनवाल्व्ड है । अभी प्रश्न संख्या 211 शुरू ही नहीं हुआ था । इस लिए माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता के सदन में होने या न होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है । यहां पर यह रोज की प्रक्रिया बन चुकी है कि कुछ माननीय सदस्य शोर गुल मचा कर सदन का समय बर्बाद करते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस को कंट्रोल करें, वर्ना ऐसी स्थिति में सदन की मर्यादा कैसे रह पायेगी ।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: When there was commotion, I went out and I met Mr. Gangadeb. I said there is a storm in the House on account of your question, you please come. He said: Is the question coming? Then I am going. You can call Mr. Gangadeb and check up what I say.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There is nothing wrong. He can be present and he can refuse to put a question. The Member can go out. What is wrong a out it?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down?

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: These people are speaking Is it proper for them to speak while you are standing? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Democracy is in danger. It will go down in history that you are also responsible for this. (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? You are not the only custodian of democracy. (Interruptions).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Q. No. 210 was going on. You have not announced Question No. 211. If you had announced Q. No. 211 and at that time if Shri Ganga Deb was not available in the House, then they could say something. So, all the questions that have been raised about Q. No. 211 do not bear any substance because you had not permitted Q. No. 211 to be put and answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Viswanathan (*Interruptions*). Please sit down. I shall come to you later on.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: As far as Q. No 211 is concerned, it is a very serious question. This should be taken up immediately. Regarding the other point there are two witnesses it has been denied by the Minister that he has taken the hon. Member out of the House We want that this may be referred to the Privileges Committee and that Committee should go into the whole matter.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you all to please sit down? I had already told you—Mr. Limaye has rightly said it—that I and Shri Pandey said that and gentlement on my left side

have also said something else. Shri What about the subject be taken up to which all of us are interested?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about the subject to be taken up in which all of us are interested?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any subject to be taken up now. We did not even come to that question as yet when that was raised The question hour was over before that question came up. I had been asking you and requesting you to please sit down. I told you that I shall call the Member when the question came up. And if he did not come at that time, then we might take up the matter at that time. Still there was half-an-hour when this was raised. I had persistently requested that let us pass on from this question to the next question about which there is this dispute. That was not allowed.

Mr. Limaye, I have heard him and the Minister has heard it. I shall call all the Members to my Chamber and see what is the position.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The question should have been taken up immediately.

MR SPEAKER: There is no question to be taken up immediately. If the Member was called and he was not there, then the question could have been taken up. But, then the question hour was already over. (Interruptions).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: When a Member is called to put his question, he may say that he refuses to put the question. He is entitled to say that he refuses to put he question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anyone now. I am taking up the call-attention.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: If you want to buy peace, then you may call the hon. Member. But that just make one submission....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I just make one submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any more question now.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Under what rule did you say that you would call the hon. Member? I have the right to put my question or not to put my question. When my question comes up, I have the right to say that I am putting the question or I am not putting the question. So how can you say that you would call the hon. Member? Under what rule can you call the hon. Member? It was very wrong on your part to have said that you would call the hon. Member.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I support the contention of Shri Azad. It is the right of a Member to put the question or not to put the question. It is up to him to be in the House and make himself available for putting the question or leave the House.

SHRI C. M STEPHEN: It is a dangerous precedent which you are setting up. A Member has got the right to be here or the right to go out Nobody has got the right to ask me to come and put my question. I am not bound to reveal why I am going out. It is my liberty to remain here or go out (*Interruptions*) A serious allegation has been made against the hon. Minister The hon. Minister has repudiated that allegation. Are you going to investigate into that? When the Minister has denied the allegation, the proper thing is that the Minister's statement must be accepted at its face value and it cannot be investigated upon, unless this House accepts that it is a question of privilege. Now, there is no privilege motion before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of breach of privilege at all. Nor is there anything about answering the question which was not allowed to be called.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have something very unpleasant to tell you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disposed of that point already. There is no privilege involved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House has gone through.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed the hon. Member a number of times. I am not going to allow him to speak more than once He has spoken more than twice or thrice. Let him please sit down now. I am not going to allow him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question should be put now.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. I am not going to do it. The previous question itself had not been disposed of. I had warned hon. Members not to interrupt me but allow me to finish the previous question so that I could go to the other question on which hon. Members were having some dispute. But hon. Members did not allow me. In the meanwhile, the Question Hour was already over. In spite of that, I made a specific request to hon. Members to drop it so that I could pass on to the next question. But hon. Members did not permit me to do so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Whom are you telling this? You may tell this to the other side.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन के अन्दर एक शर्मनाक घटना घटी है । मैं समझता हूं कि संसद के इतिहास में ऐसी घटना कभी नहीं घटी । माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सदन की गरिमा को घटाया है.....(व्यवधान)..... अभी तक उन को बाहर बैठा रहा था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को किसने रोका था, वह आ सकते थे ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : उन्हें आने नहीं दिया जा रहा था ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: It is very wrong on the part of the hon. Member to insult the Member who belongs to our party. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I do not contest the right of the member to go out of the House at any time he chooses. That is not the issue. The question is that you have seen that this particular incident is attended by certain circumstances which are agitating the minds of the members....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: May I remind you that umpteen times in this House you have expressed sorrow and anger that after having tabled questions members were absent when the questions were taken up? You have rightly said that after having tabled a question, it is the duty of the member concerned to be present in the House.....

MR. SPEAKER: Here the question had not come up yet. I would have taken it up after the previous questions were disposed of in the first round.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I have not finished my sentence.

In this particular case, the member happened to be present a minute before he was about to be called. In this particular incident, three or four things have happened which shows the style of parliamentary democracy in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: He may have gone out....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Sometimes the question of quorum is raised to scuttle a discussion. At another time,

matters are raised which are extraneous to the question We are talking about the content of parliamentary democracy. This incident agitates us because this is in conformity with what has been happening to parliamentary democracy (*Interruptions*) We appeal to you that you should not go into the formalities but you should save democracy It is a very important duty cast on you (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय अभी मै पहले सवाल पर ही था और बार-बार .(व्यवधान) मेरी ओवजवशन तब होती अगर मै उस सवाल को कोल करता और माननीय सदस्य सदन मे न होते । मैने बार बार कहा आग चलने दीजिये । आप यह सवाल उस वक्त उठाइये जब मे मेम्बर को कोल करू और वह न हो । और उस वक्त अभी आधा घटा था, और आध घट तक आप यह करते रहे । ऐसा करने से कोई काम आम नही होता है ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र घटना घटी उसी वक्त तो ध्यान लाने आए का ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ओवजेक्शन की तो नौबत ही नही आने दी । इसलिये रिक्वेस्ट की आप बैठ जाइये ।

Call attention—Shri Madhu Limaye (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER The question hour is over

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA No chamber business The question is whether it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

MR SPEAKER There is no such motion before me

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Why should any member see you in your Chamber?

MR. SPEAKER: He may not

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. This is a completely unacceptable suggestion.

MR SPEAKER It was made on your side

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA What is the issue we have to settle with you?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question must be asked now It is a very important question Secondly, the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee

MR SPEAKER There is no question of breach of privilege involved in this There was nothing before the House
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C M STEPHEN The right to put a supplementary is more supreme and more important than this right More time must be allotted to quesion No 210 That is the basic right of members That has got to be allowed

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह माननीय श्यामनन्दन मिश्र और ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा (व्यवधान) । किसी भी सदस्य के ऊपर इस तरह का लाछन लगाना ठीक नही है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप बैठ जाइये आप मे इतनी ताकत है बोलने की ।

MR SPEAKER Calling attention Shri Madhu Limaye

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. If you want co-operation, you must allow this question to be put

MR SPEAKER You cannot force me I cannot do so according to the rules How can I do it otherwise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 384.

MR SPEAKER No question You can give some other motion; I can

allow a discussion on it. But I cannot go out of the rules. How can I go out of the rules? There is no power for me. The question was not called. The Question Hour is over already. How can we allow that question outside the Question Hour? Rules do not permit it.. ..(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Shri Shankar Dayal Singh has raised a very important question. He said that those two Members should be turned out from the House for 15 days.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Madhu Limaye.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On this issue we feel very strongly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We will not co-operate with you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If matters of such importance such as starvation deaths could not be taken up, we feel very strongly. Really the Chair is not coming to the help of the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot come up to your standards; I am so sorry.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप बताइये कि हम क्या कर ? यह इतना इम्पोर्टेन्ट सवाल है और उस के बारे में आप कोई क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

सभाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहस करना चाहें तो बहस कर लीजिये, एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाना चाहें तो ले आइये । अब जो नियम बने हैं उन से बाहर तो मैं नहीं जा सकता । इस हाउस को मुझे कायदे कानून के मुताबिक ही तो चलाना पड़ेगा ।

Whatever I am, I am, good or bad. No rules allow it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have got special powers.

MR. SPEAKER: No special powers.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have been doing it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not there to override the rules. No special powers I have got over the rules. I am so sorry; you are obstructing. Do not do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The entire Opposition is one in this regard and wants that the question should be allowed to be put and the matter should be allowed to go to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen all the rules. I have not seen a rule which says that the question should be allowed when it is not called and when the Question Hour is over. I am not going to set up this precedent. I cannot go out of the rules on this issue.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We find that the Chair is not establishing healthy conevntions nor is it helpful to the House ...

MR SPEAKER: Thank you for the comp iments.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The proceedings of the House will lead one to that irresistible conclusion.

MR. SPEAKER: If I were to do just as you say I will not be worth anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a very important question involving starvation deaths. This should be allowed to be put and you should allow the other matter to go to the Privileges Committee so that the misconduct committed by the Minister is tackled properly.

MR. SPEAKER: Allow me to go on. Call attention.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What difficulty comes in your way in taking up this question?

MR. SPEAKER: No rules permit me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 389.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have the residuary powers.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not have those powers; I am clear about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When it involves Bosu's expulsion or privilege motion against him, these powers are very useful, but not when it is a question of Mr. Raghu Ramaiah.

MR. SPEAKER: The power belongs to this House, not to me. This House is the sole judge. When I want to go out of the procedure, the House is the sole judge. If you want that a particular procedure should be suspended put it to the House. I will agree to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What have you agreed?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want certain provisions of the procedure should be suspended, put it to the House.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I am sorry there was some commotion in the House on my matter I do not know how it arises. If a suspicion arose that somebody has told me to go out, I do not know about it; I would like to know. That was not the fact. I wanted to go out on my own because in the notice office, the reply I read was that the Governor has denied the starvation deaths. So I did not want to put any supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I will pass on to the next item.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have permitted him to make a statement. A counter statement will have to be made. (*Interruptions*). The hon. Minister has made an untruthful statement. That is the allegation from this side. You must give a ruling on this matter. No chamber business.

MR. SPEAKER: He is always frowning, fretting and fuming. No, please. There is no question of my ruling. All I can say is, if I go to see a picture or drama and if somebody asks me, I can say which actor is good and which actor is bad. But you are hon. members of this House. One member says something, another member says something else. Am I to sit as a court to judge who is right and who is wrong?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How is this question to be decided?

MR. SPEAKER: If I am not able to do it, let the House decide who is right or wrong. I am not going to say that you are right and the other party is wrong.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is one ruling. I am satisfied if this is your ruling that it should be decided by the House. Then, what is your ruling about the question being taken up?

MR. SPEAKER: I had not called the next question. I had consistently asked that that number should be called, if he is not here. But it was not done. Now the question hour is over. I cannot allow it now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is your ruling about it?

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is that it will not come now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then it will never come so long as you are in the chair.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask for a discussion on that. I can allow that But I cannot go out of the rule.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The half an hour discussion will not..

MR. SPEAKER: I am made of harder stuff than yourself. Do not do it—waiving the hands in this manner.. (*interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This man casts a reflection on the member, casts a reflection on the Minister and now

casts a reflection on the Chair. He makes himself a pucca nuisance..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as the question is concerned, you have asked us to give notice for a half an hour discussion. We do not feel dissatisfied now. Earlier the Chair did not give any ruling. That is what excited us.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Ordinary propriety requires that a statement should be taken for the face value. He is taking about propriety but, at the same time, he is not observing it himself. He was not here when all this happened and now he is making a nuisance of himself, even though he is a political cipher ..(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am passing on to the Calling Attention

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Criticism of working and management of F.C.I.

*201. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the criticism of the working and management of the Food Corporation of India, by the National Cooperative Union of India, that it has hindered the procurement efforts of Government badly affecting the cooperative movement in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the alleged delay in lifting the stocks by the F.C.I. and carelessness of its quality Inspectors not to visit the purchase centres have been looked into?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) In the document prepared by the National Cooperative Union of India for a Conference to go into the role of cooperatives in procurement and distribution of foodgrains held on 7th July, 1973, as well as in the discussions held in the said Conference, the working and management of the Food Corporation of India as such was not criticised but in regard to operational difficulties experienced, certain suggestions for improvement in the working arrangements between the FCI and the Cooperatives were made.

(b) Comments of the Food Corporation of India have been obtained and a meeting of the representatives of the FCI and the concerned Cooperative institutions is being arranged with a view to sorting out the operational difficulties.

Survey of 'Food Habits' in States

*203. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 42 on the 23rd July, 1973 regarding survey on 'food habits' in States by Protein Food Association of India and state:

(a) whether this survey shows that one fourth of the pregnant women in Andhra, Kerala and Mysore and about 12 to 15 per cent in Tamil Nadu get more than 1,000 calories and 25 grams of protein a day as against 2,500 calories and 55 grams of protein recommended for them by the Indian Council of Medical Research; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). In accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated average requirement for a pregnant woman is 2300 calories and 55 grams of protein per day. The survey conducted by the Protein Food Association of India shows that the percentage of pregnant women in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala

Mysore and Tamil Nandu whose daily intake is more than 1,000 calories and more than 25 grams of protein is as follows:

State	Women getting daily intake of more than	
	1000 Calories	25 grams of protein
Andhra Pradesh .	67·0%	62·3%
Kerala . . .	76·5%	73·6%
Mysore. . .	84·0%	81·7%
Tamil Nadu . .	79·1%	80·4%

Government are aware of the problem of malnutrition amongst pregnant women and children and have initiated a number of nutrition programmes which are to be expanded progressively during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Anti-Diabetic Drug

*205. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new highly potent anti-diabetic drug has been introduced in the country; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new anti-diabetic drug called Glybenclamide has been introduced and is marketed in the country under three different names, viz., 'Daonil', 'Euglucon' and 'Ectanase'.

Air Pollution in Delhi

*207. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to to state:

(a) whether in a news-item in the *'Hindustan Times'* dated the 8th July, 1973, it has been stated "Air pollution kills 32 in Delhi" in the month of July, 1973; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The news item published on 8th July mentions 32 deaths due to diseases alleged to have been caused by air pollution during the previous 11 months.

(b) An 'Action Group' has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Lt. Governor, Delhi to deal, *inter-alia*, with the problems of air pollution.

Credit from International Development Association

*208. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association (IDA) has approved Scheme to provide credits to farmers in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the break-up regarding the amount of money to each State; and

(c) whether similar rural credit have also been given to some other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total outlay of the project approved for Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 54.38 crores of which the assistance from IDA would be of the order of 38 millmilion $. In the case of Madhya Pradesh the outlay is of the order of Rs. 45.22 crores of which the assistance from IDA would be 33 million $; and

(c) Yes, Sir.

Development of Pipavav and Salaya in Gujarat as Direct Berthing Port

*209. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have asked the Centre for the development of Pipavav on the Saurashtra coast as a deep water direct berthing port and of Salaya as a direct berthing port suitable for bulk-carriers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes; the Government of Gujarat have suggested the development of the ports of Pipavav and Salaya under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) The proposals relating to the development of minor/intermediate ports during the Fifth Plan have not so far been finalised. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the Government's recation at this stage.

Starvation Deaths in Orissa

*211. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of starvation deaths taken place in Orissa this summer; and

(b) the steps taken by the Centre to stop recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government has reported that no starvation death has taken place in Orissa this summer.

(b) Does not arise.

Jhuggi-jhonpris in New Delhi

*212. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jhuggi-jhopris in each residential locality in New Delhi;

(b) the facilities like water, electricity and other public conveniences provided for the dwellers of the jhuggi-jhonpris;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give them alternative accommodation; and

(d) if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) There are about 75 jhuggi-jhonpuri clusters in New Delhi consisting of nearly 19360 units.

(b) Under the Central Scheme of environmental improvement of slum areas, facilities like water supply, sewers, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes and street lighting are provided in jhuggi-jhanpri areas situated on public lands which are not earmarked for clearance for a minimum period of 10 years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

कनाट प्लेस में, नई दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार

*213. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली स्थित सुपर बाजार को हुए लाभ और हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) :

(क) को-प्रा.परेटिव स्टोर लि०, जो दिल्ली मे सुपर बाजार की सभी यूनिटो को चलाता है, का लेखा सम्पूर्ण सोसायटी के लिये इकट्ठा बनाया जाता है, न कि प्रत्येक शाखा के लिये अलग-अलग । पिछले तीन सहकारी वर्षों के हानि के आकड़े इस प्रकार है —

'1970–71—रुपये 16 88 लाख (परीक्षित)

1971–72—रुपये 11 65 लाख (लेखा परीक्षा होनी बाकी है)

सहकारी वर्ष 1972–73 (30 जून 1973 को समाप्त होने वाले) मे भण्डार को सीमान्त लाभ होने की भी उम्मीद है । लाभ की सही रकम का पता उस वर्ष के लेखाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने तथा लेखा परीक्षा हो जाने के बाद ही चलेगा ।

(ख) सुपर बाजार के कार्यकरण मे और भी सुधार करने के लिए जोरदार प्रयत्न जारी रखने होगे । सरकार ने सुपर बाजार के प्रबन्धको पर इस बात के लिए बल दिया है कि इसके कार्यकरण मे सर्वतोन्मुखी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है, जिसमे ये भी शामिल है—

बिक्रीकारी का उच्च स्तर स्थापित करने के अलावा अपनी बिक्री तथा सेवाओ का विस्तार करना, ताकि नागरिको के बहुत बडे भाग को लाभ पहुचाया जा सके, व्यापारिक तथा गैर-व्यापारिक आय बढाना, व्यय मे कमी करना और किफायतसारी लागू करना ।

Manufacture of Vanaspati

*214. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have permitted the Vanaspati Industry in West Bengal to use 15 per cent mustard oil for the manufacture of Vanaspati;

(b) whether West Bengal's quota of imported Canadian rapeseed has been drastically cut on the strength of an order issued by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir; the limit of 15 per cent is applicable in all zones and not merely in West Bengal.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Mangalore Harbour

*215 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a Master Plan has been prepared to deepen the draft of Mangalore Harbour to 50 feet, and

(b) when the master plan will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) The Master Plan drawn up for the Mangalore Harbour Project, inter alia envisaging a 50' draught is tentative and has not so far been approved by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Project. The Plan will be finalised on completion of model tests for the Harbour lay outs indicated therein The model tests are at present being conducted

Procurement of Foodgrains

*216 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI DASARATHA DEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets for the procurement of foodgrains for each State and

Union Territory fixed consequent upon the take-over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains, by Government;

(b) the actual procurement item-wise by the various states up-to 15th July, 1973 and the estimated surplus in those States; and

(c) the number of procurement Centres which have been set up by the F.C.I., State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5321/73].

Financial Assistance to Farmers getting land after imposition of ceiling on land

*217. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3909 on the 5th March, 1973 regarding package programme for help to farmers getting land after imposition of ceiling on land and state:

(a) whether the scheme to help the farmers getting land after imposition of ceiling on land has been discussed with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ARGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new Plan scheme of financial assistance to the new assignees of land declared surplus on imposition of ceiling laws is under the consideration of the Government of India. The scheme contemplates assistance being given to assignees of surplus land for land development and agricultural operations.

Report of National Commission on Agriculture on Development of Villages and Command Areas

*218. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstared Question No. 3670 on 28th August, 1972 regarding the Report by National Commission on Agriculture and state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has recommended integrated approach for the development of villages and command areas of major and medium irrigation projects with a view to increase both farm output and rural employment; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Commission on Agriculture has submitted an interim Report on 'Modernising Irrigation Systems and Integrated Development of commanded areas'. In this report the Commission has recommended an integrated approach for the development of command areas of major and medium irrigation projects which would include land levelling, land shaping, water distribution and drainage, field channels, provision of *infra-structure* facilities, etc., etc.

2. It has also submitted an Interim Report on 'Whole Village Development Programme'. In this Report the Commission has advocated community approach to whole village development so that the entire village population may get the full benefits. The whole village approach lays emphasis primarily on integrated agricultural development based on community approach and common action towards development. The programme components of this programme are Consolidation of holdings, overall land development plan for maximum water control and moisture

preservation in dry areas, maximising irrigation support and cropping programme for the village for best use of irrigation and for ensuring best control of irrigation and drainage.

3. The recommendations of the Commission contained in both the above mentioned reports are still under examination by the Government of India.

Land for cattle and horse grazing

*219. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instruction have been issued to the State Governments by the Central Government in regard to land holdings which are exclusively used for cattle and horse grazing;

(b) if so, the names of those States which are not implementing those instructions; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No instructions were given by the Central Government to the State Governments in respect of ceilings of land held exclusively for cattle and horse grazing. There is, however, the following provision of a permissive nature in the National Guidelines on the subject:

> "In case of existing Gaushalas of public nature and existing stud farms, the State Governments may take a decision in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture."

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

News-Item Captioned "Wirepulling Behind Admission"

*220. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news appeared in Times of India dated the 29th June, 1973 captioned "Wirepulling behind admission"; and

(b) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and appeared in *Times of India* dated the of June 29, 1973 captioned "Wire-pulling behind admissions" has come to the notice of Government.

The policy and procedure for admission to various courses is laid down by the University. According to the information received from the University of Delhi, the admissions to B.Sc. (Hons.) course and B.Sc. General (Group B) course and Master courses in Arts, Science, Social Sciences and admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for whom there is reservation of 20 per cent seats, were centralised in the University. For the remaining Pass and Honours courses in Arts and Commerce and B.Sc. (General) Group A, the colleges were authorised to make admissions direct in accordance with the eligibility conditions prescribed by the Academic Council The Principals of colleges were advised to make admissions direct for the various courses on the basis of merits determined by the aggregate of the marks obtained in the qualifying examination and in accordance with the eligibility conditions prescribed by the Academic Council. The Principals, however, had the discretion to fill up a maximum of 5 per cent seats in each course on the basis of proficiency in sports and extra-curricular activities. The colleges were allowed to give preference to the sons and daughters of their employees in the matter of admission. Even for these two categories, eligibility requirements prescribed by the University had to be fulfiled. The University further asked

all the colleges to send to it a list of candidates admitted on the basis of games and extra-curricular activities and/or being sons and daughters of their employees, for being placed before the Central Admission Committee. The lists are yet to be received by the University.

Complaints regarding admissions are looked into by the University.

गर्भ को चिकित्सीय समाप्ति अधिनियम १९७२ के लागू होने के पश्चात गर्भपात के मामले

2001. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 अप्रैल, 1972 को गर्भ का चिकित्सीय समाप्ति अधिनियम का क्रियान्वित के पश्चात् से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रत्येक-वार गर्भपात के कितने मामलों की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [मन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या. LT 5322/73]

Hoarding and Blackmarketing of Foodgrains in the country

2002. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested all over the country for hoarding and blackmarketing of foodgrains after the implementation of the Government decision of foodgrain trade take-over;

(b) whether Government are aware that hoarding and blackmarketing is still rampant in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to intensify the drive against hoarders and black marketeers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Government of India have reason to believe that hoarding and black-marketing is taking place at various levels.

(c) Government of India have constantly impressed on all the State Governments the need to enforce strictly the various food control Orders. The State Governments are taking action accordingly. Several State Governments have strengthened their enforcement machinery to deal effectively with black-marketeers and hoarders. Prompt action is taken against persons who violate the various food control orders.

पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अनाज की खरीद

2003. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो वर्षों में भारत ने पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अमरीका से कितना अनाज खरीदा है; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में खरीदे गये अनाज के लिए भारतीय मुद्रा में कुल कितनी धन राशि दी गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान पी० एल० 480 के अधीन संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से खरीदे गये खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा तथा उसका मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (लाख मी० टन में)	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1971	12.10	76.22
1972	—	—

Drawings Teachers Grade in Delhi Schools

2004. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4772 on the 18th December, 1972 regarding Drawing Teachers Grade in Delhi Schools and to state:

(a) whether T.G.Ts. and other Science and Language Teachers who are teaching only upto VIIIth class in Government Middle Schools of Delhi are not being paid the pay scales of Rs. 250—550, if so, why drawing Teachers and other Grade III Teachers teaching the same classes are deprived of it; and

(b) while all new posts of Drawing Teachers and other Teachers of Grade III are being created in the pay scale of Rs. 250-550, then that is being done for the existing teachers working in the pay-scale of Rs. 220—430?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a). Trained Graduate Teachers, whether teaching Science subjects or other subjects as well as language teachers are in the pay-scale of Rs. 250—550. For Junior Drawing Teachers (formerly Grade III Drawing Teachers) the prescribed scale is Rs. 220—430, whereas for Senior Drawing Teachers (formely Grade II Drawing Teachers) the prescribed scale is Rs. 250—550. A Junior Drawing Teacher becomes entitled to promotion to the post of Senior Drawing Teacher after 3 years' experience.

(b) Junior Drawing Teachers (formerly Grade III Drawing Teachers) and other teachers in the same scale ane eligible for promotion to the next higher grade of Rs. 250—550.

Demand by Rajkeeya Madhyamik Kala Shikshak Sangh, Delhi

2005. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELWARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegation of Rajkeeya Madhyamik Kala Shikshak Sangh, Delhi (Government Secondary Art Teachers' Association, Delhi) had given a memorandum to Deputy Education Minister, on 20th April, 1973 in regard to their demands; and

(b) if so, the remands mentioned in the memorandum and action by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The demands made are as under.—

(i) Removal of disparity in pay scales of Drawing Teachers (Grade III) etc. and Trained Graduate Teachers.

(ii) Increase in the percentage of posts in Selection Grade from 15 to 30

(iii) Creation of opportunities for promotion; and

(iv) Provision of change of Cadres

The above demands are being examined in consultation with Delhi Administration.

Free Secondary Education in States

2006. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which introduced free secondary education in India and the names of States which have not so far introduced this scheme; and

(b) What steps Government have taken to introduce free secondary education throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Education is free up to secondary stage in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, L.M. & A Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry. It is free for girls in Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. Other States and Union Territories have not provided for free secondary education but have provided for free secondary education for backward and poorer sections of the population.

(b) Government have no proposal to introduce free secondary education. Efforts are being concentrated on the introduction of free elementary education in all the States, in accordance with Directive Principles contained in the Indian Constitution.

Suggestion by Cochin University for training in Ship Building

2007. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3742 on the 11th December, 1972 regarding suggestion by Cochin University for training in Ship Building and state the reaction of the Cochin Shipyard authorities to this proposal and the progress made so far in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): Cochin Shipyard authorities had preliminary discussions with Cochin University in the latter's endeavour to introduce courses in Ship Design, Ship Draftsmanship and Ship Architecture. The Shipyard is willing to extend every cooperation to the University in this regard as and when such courses are started.

Purchase of Oil Cakes by Gujarat Agro-Industries for Export

2008. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation will export more than 7,000 tonnes of oil cake this year;

(b) if so, whether the purchase made by the Corporation had resulted in rise in the prices of groundnut oil in the State;

(c) whether the Corporation has purchased almost oil production of the State;

(d) whether the Union Government have asked the Corporation not to purchase the same as it is dangerous to give fillip to the price rise; and

(e) if so, what are the countries to which oil cakes will be expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation would be exporting 12 600 tonnes of groundnut extractions this year.

(d) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The total purchase from Gujarat State amounts to hardly 4 per cent of the total production.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Japan, U.K. and GDR.

Flying Squads in Uttar Pradesh to Check Smuggling in Foodgrains

2009 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether some Flying Squads have been pressed into service to check the smuggling of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh,

(b) the number of persons arrested in connection with smuggling,

(c) the number of persons deployed in these squads, and

(d) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (d) The required information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

निर्धारित मूल्य पर गेहूं के न मिलने के बारे में प्राप्त शिकायत

2010 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री . क्या कृषि मन्त्री गेहूं बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा गेहूं का तथा खुदरा मूल्य 3 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित करने के बाद गेहूं के पर्याप्त मात्रा में तथा निर्धारित मूल्य पर उपलब्धता के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं,

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार ने ऐसे मामलों में कार्यवाही की है, और

(ग) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) सम्बन्धित राज्यसरकारों से विस्तृत सूचना मांगी गयी है। सूचना के प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Educational Institutions in Foreign countries run by Government of India

2011 SHRI C K JAFFAR SHARIEF Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there are Educational Institutions in foreign countries being run by Government of India, and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the amount of money Indian Government incurred annually in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Rated capacity per day, per season and actual Crushing done by each sugar factory

2012 SHRI M R LAKSHMINARAYAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state, the rated capacity per day per season and actual crushing done by the Sugar Factories for the past three years, factory-wise, in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) A statement showing the rated capacity per day actual crushing done (24 hours operation) and actual total cane crushed during 1969-70, 1970-71 and

1971-72 by the sugar factories, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5323/73.]

Full time Director of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

2013. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an Autonomous Society set up by Education Ministry to promote the system of Sanskrit education, has been without a full-time Director; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the Sansthan is without a Director. The Officer on Special Duty (Sanskrit) in the Ministry, is functioning as Director of the Sansthan The pay-scales of both the posts are identical. As the Sansthan was set up in late 1970 and is still in a formative stage, it is not considered desirable to burden it with avoidable financial liability on the employment by it of a whole time Director.

Kum Kum Community Welfare Centre Society, New Delhi

2014. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Kum Kum Community Welfare Centre Society' Kum Kum Kothi, Lytton Road, New Delhi has been registered under the Registrar of Societies Act If so its aims and objects;

(b) the names of the office bearers;

(c) whether the Society has been submitting its annual report and statement of audited accounts regularly, if not, when the last report was submitted; and

(d) when the last annual elections are held and whether complaints have been received from any member of the Society regarding the activity of the Society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a). The 'Kum Kum Community Welfare Centre Society', Kum Kum Kothi, Lytton Road, New Delhi was registered in 1955-56 under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860, with the aims and objects of promoting social welfare in New Delhi and Delhi by providing educational, economic, cultural, medical and such other services, as are required to meet the needs of the community, with a view to raising the general level of living, and to achieve a better social adjustment, with special emphasis on welfare programmes for women and children. This Society was dissolved in 1966-67.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

राज्यों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जन्म दर की कमी

2015. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम बनाने को कहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक जन्म दर घट कर प्रति हजार 25 तक होनी चाहिए ताकि इसको इस सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित राशीय लक्ष्य के अनुरूप लाया जा सके; और

(ख) योजना आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या मुख्य नीति बनाई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बालप्पा) : (क) राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिये गए परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के व्यापक उद्देश्यो को ध्यान में रखें अर्थात जहा तक संभव हो इस योजना के अन्त तक जन्म दर को घटाकर प्रति हजार जनसख्या पर 32 तथा अन्य 5 से 7 वर्षों में प्रति हजार जनसख्या पर 25 तक लाए ।

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक जन्म दर को घटाकर प्रति हजार 25 के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए योजना आयोग ने नीति सम्बन्धी निम्नलिखित मुख्य मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धान्त तैयार किये हैं —

(1) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम स्वास्थ्य, मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य तथा पौषणिक सेवाओ का एक अभिन्न अग होगा ।

(2) आशा है कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम का काफी विस्तार किया जाएगा ताकि देश मे शिशुओ की मृत्यु दर पर ठोस प्रभाव डाला जा सके । इसके फलस्वरूप शिशुओ के जीवित रहने की दर मे वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण परिवार नियोजन के तरीके अधिकाधिक रूप मे अपनाने पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

(3) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि कार्यक्रम मे जनता तथा स्थानीय निकाय और स्वैच्छिक सगठन अधिक प्रभावकारी ढंग से शामिल हो, कदम उठाए जाएगे । जन शिक्षा के तरीकों का भी इस तरह से पुर्नस्थापन किया जाएगा जिससे जनता से अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क किया जा सके :

(4) उन राज्यों के कार्यनिष्पत्ति मे सुधार पर विशेष जोर दिया जाएगा जो कार्यनिष्पत्ति मे राष्ट्रीय औसत के स्तर तक नही पहुच पाए है ।

(5) राज्यो मे उत्तम आधारभूत सुविधाओ की व्यवस्था करने पर जोर दिया जाएगा ताकि इससे उत्तम कार्य-निष्पत्ति मे सहायता मिल सके ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सामुदायिक विकास खंडो के कार्यकलापो के बारे में जांच

2016 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के सामुदायिक विकास खंडो के कार्यकलापो की नए सिरे से जाच करायेगी ,

(ख) कुछ बुलाकी द्वारा सचालित सहकारी सस्थाओ मे भारी मात्रा मे धन का गबन किया गया है, और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार भविष्य मे क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नही । यह पता कर लिया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का भी अपने राज्य मे सामुदायिक विकास खन्डो के कार्यकरण की जाच कराने का कोई विचार नही है ।

(ख) चूकि खन्डों द्वारा कोई सहकारी सोसायटिया नही चलायी जाती है, अत प्रश्न नही उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

भारत में जहाजरानी के विकास और शिपयार्ड बनाने में भारत और युगोस्लाविया के बीच सहयोग के लिये करार

2017. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में भारत और यूगोस्लाविया के बीच भारत में जहाजरानी के विकास और शिपयार्ड बनाने में सहयोग के लिए एक करार हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना में कितना खर्च होगा और उसमें से कितनी राशि विदेशी मुद्रा में अदा करनी पड़ेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) यद्यपि मार्च, 1973 में युगोस्लाविया के संघीय कार्यकारी परिषद के अध्यक्ष के भारत भ्रमण के समय भारत और यूगोस्लाविया के बीच हुए विचार विमर्श के दौरान दोनों पक्षों के बीच सहमति हुई कि नौवहन और पोत निर्माण के क्षेत्र में घनिष्ठ सहयोग की काफी गुंजाइश है और ऐसे सहयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए इस प्रकार का कोई करार नहीं किया गया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Duration of Water Supply in New Moti Nagar, New Delhi

2018. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY**: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of New Moti Nagar, New Delhi in 'B' and 'C' Blocks are getting water daily for two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening i.e. from 5 A.M. to 7 A.M. and 7 P.M. to 9 P.M. through the Booster Pumps in First Floor under orders of some officers of the Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the water supply for two hours after closing the Valve near the Booster Pumps was suddenly closed in the middle of June, 1973;

(c) the reasons therefor and the action Government have taken against the officer who has closed the Water Supply for two hours; and

(d) the number of complaints received and the action taken to supply the water for two hours after closing the Valve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): According to information received from the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the position is as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A Booster Pumping Station was installed for boosting up the supplies to 'B' and 'C' Blocks. The area was segregated from the other blocks in the month of May by insertion of segregation valve and the residents of 'B' and 'C' Blocks started getting water on 1st floor with good pressure. Complaints of low pressure were, thereafter, received from other Blocks and due to stiff opposition from the residents of the other blocks, the operation of segregation value was discontinued from middle of June. The question of taking any action against any officer of the Undertaking, in these circumstances does not arise.

(d) One complaint was received in this regard. The arrangements which were in existence prior to the installation of segregation valve continue for suply of water in this colony.

दिल्ली में स्कूटर चालकों द्वारा ज्यादा किराया लिया जाना

2019 **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने स्कूटर चालको द्वारा मीटरो मे गडबडी करके यात्रियो से ज्यादा किराया लेने सम्बन्धी किए गए कदाचारो का पता लगाया है,

(ख) इस सम्बध मे कितने स्कूटर चालको को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, और

(ग) इस दिशा मे सरकार ने कौन-कौन से ठोस उपाय किये है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० वी० राना) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि स्कूटर रिक्शा चालको द्वारा अधिक किराया लेने तथा त्रुटिपूर्ण मीटरो के प्रयोग की शिकायत जनता से प्राय प्राप्त होती रहती है। दिल्ली वाट एव माप (प्रवर्तन) सशोधन नियम, 1969 के अनुसार, प्रत्येक लाइसेन्सधारी रिक्शे मे प्रशासन द्वारा स्वीकृत मानक मीटर लगा होना चाहिए। हर बारह महीने मे एक बार उसकी जाच की जाती है और मुहर लगायी जाती है। इस समय कुछ लाइसेन्सधारी आटो-रिक्शो मे गैर-मानक मीटर लगे हुए है जो उक्त नियमो के आधीन निर्धारित विशिष्टियो के अनुरूप नही हैं प्रशासन ऐसे गैर-मानक मीटरो को अनुमोदित प्रकार के मीटरो द्वारा बदलने के लिए उचित कार्यवाही कर रहा है। दिल्ली प्रशासन भी मीटरों की आवधिक जाच करने के लिए प्रवर्तन मशीनरी को बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है।

जहां तक अधिक किराया लेने आदि शिकायतों का सम्बन्ध है, फाईलिंग प्राप्त स्कूटर-रिक्शा के स्वामी चालक को मोटर गाडी अधिनियम, 1939 तथा दिल्ली मोटर गाडी नियम, 1940 के सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों का उल्लघन करने पर, चालान किया जाता है। मोटर गाडी अधिनियम तथा नियमों के उल्लघन किये जाने पर लगाई जाने वाली शास्तियों के अतिरिक्त, दोषी व्यक्ति की गाडी का योग्यता प्रमाण-पत्र भी निलम्बित कर दिया जाता है।

Shortage of Fertilisers and Manues

2020 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a shortage of fertilizers and manures in the country, and

(b) if so whether Government have taken any measures to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) There is likely to be some constraint in the availability of fertilizers *vis-a-vis* requirements during 1973-74

(b) The shortage is mainly due to lags in domestic production and reduced availability of fertilisers in the world market Efforts are therefore being made to gear up indigenous fertilizer units and achieve an enhanced level of domestic production, and to import the maximum possible quantities from the world market. Steps have also been taken to remove the bottlenecks in the distribution of fertilizers The entire distribution system pertaining to imported and in indigenously produced fertilizers is regulated to ensure that available fertilizers are distributed for priority crops and areas as specified by the State Governments. Orders are issued under Essential Commodities Act re-

quiring the manufacturers to deliver specified quantities of fertilizers to each State.

Increase in Import of Fertilisers during the last two years

2021. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of fertilizers has increased considerably during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Import of chemical fertilisers in terms of nutrients has increased from the level of 6 29 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 to 11.94 lakh tonnes during the year 1972-73 The reasons for increased import are that the consumption of fertiliser in the country has increased considerably as the farmers have become conscious of the advantages of using fertilisers and that the indigenous production of fertilisers is not sufficient to meet the growing demand

Relief Operation in Tripura

2022. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Governor of Tripura visited Tripura on 19th-20th of June, 1973,

(b) whether he suggested to continue relief operation for two more months September and October, 1973; and

(c) if so, the steps Central Government propose to provide funds to the State Government of Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The matter has been referred to the Government of Tripura and their report is awaited.

(c) An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was released to the State Government towards drought relief measures during 1972. An amount of Rs. 1 crore has been released to the State Government towards flood relief measures during this year.

Lack of Coordination among Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority C.M.P.O., Metropolitan water and sanitary authority, Howrah and Calcutta Improvement Trusts

2023. DR. RANEN SEN. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether (i) Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority, (ii) Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation, (iii) Metropolitan Water and Sanitary Authorities, Howrah and (iv) Calcutta Improvement Trust are functioning without any proper coordination and without any Central Guidance, and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to co-ordinate the functions of those organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b) No The Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority have reported that all organisations engaged in the development of Calcutta Metropolitan District Area are functioning in close coordination. The Technical - Adviser CMDA holds monthly meetings with the agencies in question to ensure proper coordination of their activities. The Government of India holds frequent Review Meetings which, are attended by the representatives of the concerned Central Government Departments, the Government of West Bengal, CMDA, and other implementing agencies. These Meetings serve the purpose of policy making, coordi-

nation evaluation, and overall supervision of the Accelerated Development-cum-Recovery Programme of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Region

Housing Construction Work at Babatpur Airport

2024 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether some housing construction work at Babatpur Airport (Varanasi) is in hand,

(b) if so whether Government are aware of removal of cement and steel from the construction site and

(c) if so what steps are being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) to (c) The information has been called for and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course

Transhipment of Indian Goods through a Land Bridge between Suez and Alexandria

2025 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA

SHRI R K SINHA

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt offered to tranship Indian goods through land bridge between Suez and Alexandria,

(b) whether Government have examined the Egyptian proposal specially from the point of view of costs incurred in comparison with shippers costs, and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c) The State owned Canal Shipping Agencies Company of Arab Republic of Egypt approached us for utilising land-bridge between Suez and Alexandria for transhipment of Indian goods The proposal has been examined by the Indian Shipping interests A study team comprising representatives of three Indian shipping companies visited Arab Republic of Egypt and made an on-the-spot study of the working of the scheme An analysis of the costs involved has revealed that the land bridge holds very limited scope for India's foreign trade and that too mainly for North African ports The scheme has however, been brought to the notice of various trade interests in the country advising them of the availability of the land bridge for transporting cargoes between India and the countries of the North Africa

मध्यप्रदेश मे नर्मदा नदी पर खलघाट मे एक नये पुल के निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति

2027 श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे एक करोड रुपये की लागत से नर्मदा नदी पर खलघाट मे बनने वाले नये पुल के ढेरन को मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने लगभग पाच महीने पूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिये भेज दिया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो निर्णय लेने मे विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा): (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार को पुल के निर्माण के

लिये निविदाएं मार्च, 1973 के अन्त तक प्राप्त हुई, चूंकि यह एक बड़ी परियोजना है जिसकी लागत लगभग 110 लाख रुपये है । अतः निविदाओं की जांच और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इसके कुछ तकनीकी और वित्तीय मामलों के स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त करने में समय लगा । यह अब कर लिया गया है और मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय जल्दी ही किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Water logging in Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan

2028. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rise of sub-soil water in the irrigated areas of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan has resulted in water logging;

(b) if so, the extent of area affected; and

(c) the measures proposed by Government to prevent this water logging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and would be placed on the Sabha.

Electrification of Government Girls Middle School, Kishanganj Railway Colony

2029. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Kishanganj Railway Colony Government Girls Middle School has been functioning without electricity since 1970;

(b) the particular reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide electricity without any further delay to this school?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government Girls/Boys Middle Schools, Kishanganj transferred to the Delhi Administration during July, 1970, are housed in a portion (seven rooms) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Primary School building owned by that Corporation. The portion under use of Government Girls/Boys Middle schools has not yet been energized by the Corporation authorities although wiring has been done and electrical installations except fans have been installed therein.

(c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have been requested by the Delhi Administration to provide electricity current and fans in the portion under use of the Government Girls/Boys Middle Schools.

Setting up of a long wall for protection of Paradip Port from Sea Erosion

2031. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a long wall to protect Paradip Port from sea-erosion; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme drawn out?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. On the advice of the Central Water and Power Research Station Poona it is proposed to construct a sea wall of a total length of 1.2 KM in two reaches on the Northern shores of Paradip Port, where severe erosion has been noticed. The wall will be formed by dumping stones of various sizes in accordance with the designs supplied by the Research Station.

Setting up of a Bus Depot at Bahraich

2032. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent necessity of setting up a Bus Depot at Bahraich Bus Station in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government are taking urgent steps to do the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that there is no necessity for setting up a bus depot/workshop at Bahraich, since one already exists at Balrampur, near Bahraich.

Preparation of Katha in Bahraich District (U.P.)

2033. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether khair trees standing in the Government forests in the District of Bahraich (U.P.) are auctioned for purpose of preparation of Katha:

(b) the estimated yearly quantity of Katha prepared by the contractors in the indigenous fashion in the District;

(c) whether Government propose to examine the possibility of setting up a factory for the preparation of Katha in the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Information has been called for from U.P. State and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Increase in number of escapes from home for neglected and delinquent children, Delhi

2035. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of "escapes" from the Delhi Administration children's Home for neglected and delinquent children; and

(b) if so, what preventive measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Government are feeling concerned about the escapes. The Delhi Administration have requested the Delhi School of Social Work to undertake a study regarding the functioning of the homes and the causes of escape and suggest measures to be adopted to improve the functioning of the homes.

स्वतंत्रता के सेनानियों के बच्चों के लिये निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था

2036. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के बच्चों को बी० ए० तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किए गये निर्णय की मदय बातें क्या हैं और सरकार का विचार इसे कब तक कार्यरूप देने का है ?

शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) "राजनीतिक पीड़ितों (स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों) के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां तथा अन्य शैक्षणिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करना" नामक योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्न-आय वर्ग के राजनीतिक पीड़ितों (स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों) के बच्चों को राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रशासनों के माध्यम से निम्नलिखित रियायतें दी जाती है :—

(1) सभी मान्यता प्राप्त प्राथमिक, बुनियादी, मिडिल तथा हाई स्कूलों में दाखिले और पूरी फीस माफी और आधी फीस माफी के मामले मे विशेष रियायत ;

(2) मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों और कालेजों के छात्रावासों मे नि शुल्क स्थान, और

(3) प्राथमिक से लेकर उत्तर स्नातक स्तर तक अध्येताओं को सीमित सख्या मे शिक्षावृत्तिया और पुस्तक अनुदान देना ।

सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के बच्चों के लिये बी० ए० तक नि:शुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने से सबधित कोई निर्णय नही किया है ।

Non-acceptance of three-language formuly by Tamil Nadu

2047. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have refused to accept the three-language formula of the Centre;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). In accordance with a resolution passed by the State Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu at its special meeting held on 23rd January 1968, the Government of Tamil Nadu abolished the three-language formula in schools and instead organised the study of languages on the basis of a two-language formula, which is at present being implemented. As education is a State subject the decision regarding the implementation of the Three-Language Formula in any State has to be taken by the State concerned.

Import of Milk vending machines without tender

2038. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission authorities have objected to the import of bulk milk vending machines without tender system and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(b) whether sufficient technical hands to run, repair and replace spare parts in these machines are available in our country and if not, whether we are borrowing technical experts also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Project for establishment of a new re-combining dairy at Delhi along with the connected transport facilities and vending booths, as originally formulated, and referred to Planning Commission *inter alia*, provided for the purchase of equipment from the manufacturers responsible for the Mexico City System as recommended by the

National Dairy Development Board. The Planning Commission pointed out that this would confine the choice of supplier to only one party. This point was considered at an Inter Departmental meeting subsequently which included the Planning Commission and it was decided that the procurement and equipment should be entrusted to the India Supply Mission, Washingtan. Action has been initiated accordingly.

(b) Technical hands to run, repair and replace spare parts in these machines will be available in this country and therefore no technical experts are proposed to be obtained from abroad for this purpose.

Celebration of birth centenary of late Shri Vithalbhai Patel

2039. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the birth centenary of late Shri Vithalbhai J. Patel, former President of the Central Legislative Assembly of India and a valiant national leader, falls on September 27, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to celebrate the said event in a fitting manner, and if so, how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

रूस को नए भारतीय विद्यार्थियों तथा भारत में आए रूस के विद्यार्थियों पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

2040 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972 व 1973 में कितने विद्यार्थी रूस को भेजे गए तथा सरकार ने उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की और उन्हें रूस भेजने के लिए क्या आधार अपनाया गया ; और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1972 व 1973 में रूस के विद्यार्थी भी भारत आए थे ; यदि हां, तो कितने और उनके आने पर स्वागत आदि में भारत सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि खर्च की ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) विशुद्ध विज्ञान, प्रयुक्त विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, औषध, कृषि आदि जैसे विषयों में उत्तर स्नातक छात्रवृत्तियां देने की सोवियत रूस सरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत 1972 के दौरान 32 छात्र रूस भेजे गए थे। उसी योजना के अन्तर्गत 1973 वर्ष के लिए छात्रों का नामजद किया जा चुका है किन्तु छात्र अभी रूस नहीं गए हैं।

पैट्रिस लुमुम्बा विश्वविद्यालय छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अधीन जहां अवर स्नातक अध्ययन के लिए छात्रवृत्तियां पेश की गई हैं, 1972 के दौरान 16 छात्र भेजे गए थे। 1973 में भी इतने छात्रों के जाने की संभावना है।

इसके अलावा, भारत रूस सांस्कृतिक सोसायटी ने, जिसे रूस से कुछ छात्रवृत्तियां प्राप्त होती हैं, 1972 में 16 उम्मीदवार भेजे थे। सोसायटी 1973 में किसी भी उम्मीदवार को नहीं भेज रही है।

इसी प्रकार से, राष्ट्रीय भारतीय महिला संघ को वर्ष 1973 के लिए दस छात्रवृत्तियां पेश की गई हैं तथा इस प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध संघ ने आठ उम्मीदवार मनोनीत किए हैं। उम्मीदवार अभी रूस नहीं गए हैं।

उत्तर स्नातक छात्रवृत्तियों के संबंध में, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा अपनाए जाने वाले मानदण्ड इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. पर्याप्त शैक्षिक अर्हताएं ;

2. अनुसंधान एवं विशिष्टीकरण के लिए प्रमाणित शैक्षिक योग्यता ;

3. संबंधित विषय में अभिरुचि तथा वर्तमान घटनाओं की सामान्य जानकारी ।

उत्तर स्नातक अध्ययन के लिए छात्र-वृत्तियों के मामले में निम्नलिखित मानदण्डों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है —

(क) अच्छे शैक्षिक परिणाम ,

(ख) संबंधित विषय में अभिरुचि ;

कम आय वाले वर्गों के छात्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

सभी मामलों में, चयन के लिए गठित की गई एक उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त चयन समिति द्वारा उम्मीदवारों का चयन अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर किया जाता है ।

"जरूरतमंद तथा पात्र छात्रों को यात्रा व्यय प्रदान करने" की मंत्रालय की योजना के अधीन सात छात्रों का रूस जाने के यात्रा व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने 13 070 रुपये व्यय किए ।

(ख) भारत-रूस सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रम के अधीन 1972 के दौरान 18 रूसी छात्र भारत में अध्ययन के लिए आए । उन पर लगभग 60 हजार रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई थी ।

भारत में 1973 के दौरान अध्ययन के लिए शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा 24 रूसी छात्रों के लिए स्वीकृति दी गई है । इनमें से एक छात्र अपना अध्ययन पूरा करके भारत से चला गया है, एक छात्र इस समय भारत में पढ़ रहा है तथा शेष 22 छात्र अभी आने वाले हैं । उल्लिखित दो छात्रों पर अब तक 6 हजार रुपए की राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है ।

अपंग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने हेतु प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

2041 श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में अपंग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने हेतु कितने प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र किस-किस प्रान्त में कब से खोले गये है ,

(ख) क्या इन केन्द्रों में पेशवर प्रशिक्षण की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) अब तक प्रतिवर्ष कितने अपंग व्यक्तियों/बच्चों का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया गया और कितनों को रोजगार मिला , और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार कुछ नये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने जा रही है और यदि हां तो किस-किस राज्य में ?

शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) (क) से (ग) इस देश में लगभग 300 संस्थाएं है जो विभिन्न प्रकार के विकलांग बच्चों को शिक्षा तथा व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती हैं । यद्यपि यह संस्थाएं प्रशिक्षित विकलांग बच्चों को रोजगार ढूंढने में सहायता देती है, परन्तु यह उनका मुख्य काम नहीं है । विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए विशेष रोजगार कार्यालयों की स्थापना की गई है । इन कार्यालयों ने 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक 10,085 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया है । अन्य जानकारी सुलभ नहीं है ।

(घ) भारत सरकार का चार वर्गों के विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए चार राष्ट्रीय संस्थान खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Nationalisation of Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta

2042. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent any team to investigate the reasonable demands made by the people for nationalising the Baptist Mission Press at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the findings of the team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). On receipt of some suggestions by the Government to consider taking over the Baptist Mission Press at Calcutta, Government caused preliminary enquiries to be made. No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

Scheme to profit tiger in Wynad, Kerala

2043. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government had proposed a scheme to protect tiger in fifty square kilometres in Wynad;

(b) whether the Kerala Government has approached the Centre to get this scheme included in 'Protect Tiger' scheme of the Centre; and

(c) if so, the decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have proposed that the Central Sector 'Project Tiger', proposed to be implemented in Bandipur, Mysore State, may be extended to an area of 90 Square K.M. in Wynad, Kerala.

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

Criteria for subsidy of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

2044. SHRI VASANT SATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of subsidy allowed for various Central/Centrally-sponsored schemes in the sectors of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying;

(b) whether the pattern of subsidy allowed for various elements of the schemes is in consonance with the pattern of subsidy in various States under the State plan schemes;

(c) if so, what steps are taken to rectify the inconsistencies to ensure rational provision of subsides; and

(d) whether the quantum of subsidy proposed and finally approved by Government is based on some accepted economic criteria and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Participation of Department of Archaeology in 300th Coronation Anniversary Celebrations of Chhatrapati Shivaji at Raigad in Maharashtra

2045. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the 300th Anniversary of the Coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji is going to be celebrated at Raigad in Maharashtra next year; and

(b) if so, what part the Department of Archaeology of his Ministry proposes to take in the celebrations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Sugar produced, exported and selling price during 1972-73

2046. SHRI BIJOY MODAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many tons of sugar had been produced in India in the financial year 1972-73;

(b) how much quantity has been exported outside India;

(c) what was the price fixed for internal selling per kilo; and what was the price fixed for a kilo of the exported quantity of sugar; and

(d) how much quantity was allowed to the mill owners for free sale in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) During the financial year 1972-73, 36 31 lakh tonnes of sugar was produced.

(b) A quantity of 98,827 tonnes was exported during 1972-73.

(c) The levy sugar is being sold through fair price shops at a uniform price of Rs. 2.15 per kilo throughout the country since the 1st December, 1972, and the average f.o.b s. realisation on sugar exported during 1972-73 worked out to about Rs. 1.25 per kg.

(d) During the financial year 1972-73, a quantity of 12.43 lakh tonnes was released to sugar factories for free sale.

दुर्ग जिले के सीमांत किसानों के लिये योजना की प्रगति

2047. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित**: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या दुर्ग जिले में (मध्य प्रदेश) के सीमांत किसानों के लिये मंजूर की गई योजनाओं की क्रियान्वित की प्रगति बहुत धीमी है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख) सीमान्त कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक एजेंसी, दुर्ग, 3-2-1971 को पंजीकृत की गई थी, किन्तु कार्यक्रम वास्तविक क्रियान्वयन 1971-72 में ही शुरू किया गया इस एजेंसी में लगभग 15,000 सीमान्त कृषकों और 5,000 कृषि श्रमिकों को सहायता देने की अपेक्षा की जाती है । परियोजना क्षेत्र में इससे लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों को अभिज्ञात करने का काम लगभग पूरा कर लिया गया है । मई, 1973 के अन्त तक यह एजेंसी 484 लघु सिंचाई यूनिट (खुदे कुयें/नलकूप/पम्प सेट), 133 डेरी यूनिट और 10 कुक्कुट पालन यूनिट स्थापित करने में सहाता प्रदान कर सकी थी । उन्नत कृषि पद्धतियों के अन्तर्गत अब 9293 भाग लेने वालों को लाभ पहुचा था तथा ऋण के लेन-देन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिये 3243 व्यक्तियों को सहकारी समितियों का सदस्य बनाया गया था । प्रारम्भ से सहकारी/वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने 13.52 लाख रुपये के मियादी ऋण दिये है । लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्तियों ने सहकारी वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान 6 63 लाख रुपये के लघुकालीन ऋण भी लिये थे । भारत सरकार ने इस परियोजना के लिए प्रारम्भ से 20.21 लाख रुपये की राशि निर्मुक्त की है । इस राशि में से एजेंसी ने 31-5-1973 तक 19.71 लाख रुपये का उपयोग किया था । उपर्युक्त को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन की प्रगति बहुत धीमी नहीं कही जा सकती ।

Supply of Imported Fertiliser to Gujarat Government during 1972-73

2048. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of imported fertilizer supplied to Gujarat during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The quantity of imported fertilisers, in terms of nutrients, supplied to Gujarat State during 1972-73 was as follows:—

Nitrogen	4304 tonnes
P^2O^5	2166 tonnes

Assessment of the requirement for the Import of Oil Seeds, Oil and Soyabean

2049. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the requirement of oil seeds and oil which are to be imported keeping in view the current sowing and the estimated production for 1973-74;

(b) whether recent curbs imposed by U.S.A. on the export of soyabean will compel Government to look to some other countries for the supplies of soyabean; and

(c) if so, the estimates of (a) above and the steps taken to procure supplies and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) As in the past several years some import of edible oils is likely to be necessary in any case, but it is too early to make a precise assessment of the quantities required.

(c) The U.S.A. has not imposed any ban on export of soyabean oil but only licensing control. However, our imports are already being effected from a number of countries.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Centrally sponsored Nutrition Programme for Pre-school Children

2050. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have intensified the implementation of the Centrally-sponsored nutrition programme to feed pre-school children and expectant mothers, with an outlay of Rs. 25 crores;

(b) whether as reported in the Press, millions of children are dying every year because of malnutrition or under-feeding, especially in the category of pre-school going children; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to see that these children take benefits of the present schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Owing to financial constraints, the present coverage under the Special Nutrition Programme and the Nutrition Programme through the Balwadis/Day-Care-Centres, i.e. the programmes which are implemented under the auspices of the Department of Social Welfare, have been pegged at the level of achievement obtaining at the end of March, 1973. The budget provision for the two programmes for 1973-74 is Rs. 18.78 crores.

(b) According to the data available in the Department of Health, nearly a million children die in our country every year as a result of severe malnutrition.

(c) The Special Nutrition Programme is exclusively confined to the most vulnerable sections of our community

belonging to the pre-school children of the age group 0-6 and nursing and expectant mothers located in the tribal areas and urban slums. In addition, the beneficiaries of the Special Nutrition Programme are being immunized and de-wormed to reinforce the effect of the programme.

Slum Dwellers in the Country

2051. SHRI REVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the total number of slum dwellers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The total number of slum dwellers in towns with population above 3 lakhs is estimated at about 12 million.

Import of edible oil during 1972-73 and 1973-74

2052. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of edible oil imported during 1972-73; and

(b) the total quantity of edible oil to be imported during the year 1973-74 to meet the shortage of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 48,200 tonnes of edible oils and 75,900 tonnes of rapeseed.

(b) About 1,90,000 tonnes of edible oils and 93,000 tonnes of rapeseed (or equivalent in oil).

Location of Polytechnics on Agriculture

2053. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 10 on 23rd July, 1973 regarding the setting up of polytechnics on farming and state the number of polytechnics to be set up and their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): It is proposed to set up a Multiple Cropping Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Pondicherry during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The proposal to establish other Krishi Vigyan Kendras during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under consideration.

Report of Sub-Group on Central Sector Roads in Fifth Plan

2054. SHRI C. K JAFFER SHARIF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-Group on the Central Sector Roads in Fifth Plan has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the main features of the recommendations of the Group is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5324/73]. The report has been submitted to the Planning Commission who have already held some discussions on the report and have now to take a final view in the matter.

Reserved Quota for Harijans and Tribal Students in Admission to Medical Colleges

2055. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservation quota for Harijans and Tribal students fixed by Government for admission to the Medical Colleges Statewise;

(b) whether on account of poor financial and family background, the students of backward classes fall behind other students and consequently are deprived of taking the advantage of the reservation facilities extended to them by Government; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Committee for implementation of Special Nutrition Programme for Children

2056. SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Committee to advise on the implementation of the Special Nutrition Programme for Children;

(b) whether Government have considered the condition of expectant and nursing mothers particularly in the Tribal and Urban areas; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have set up an Advisory Committee on Special Nutrition Programme, which was reconstituted in May, 1973.

(b) and (c). Various studies conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Nutrition Research Laboratories, State Nutrition Bureaus, the National Institute of Nutrition, etc., in different parts of the country have shown the existence of widespread malnutrition amongst the poorer sections of the community, particularly expectant and nursing mothers and children. To combat malnutrition, Government have introduced a special programme to provide supplemental nutrition to these vulnerable sections in tribal areas and urban slums. Expectant and nursing nutrition of 500 calories and 20 to 25 grams of protein per day for 400 days in a year.

Besides the Special Nutrition Programme, implemented by the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Family Planning have a programme of prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of anaemia.

Instructions to States regarding issue of Liquor Licences

2057. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States of Haryana, Punjab and other States have liberalised the issue of liquor licences while the States like Uttar Pradesh have decided not to issue any new licence this year for liquor shops;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have sent any uniform instructions to the States in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the State Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The State Governments have the authority to increase, decrease, or stay the number of licences for liquor shops. The approval or consent of the Central Government is not required for the purpose. The Central Government is trying to evolve a uniform policy, for a phased introduction of prohibition through a consensus on the basis of practical consideration.

Development of Cooperative Movement in Northern States

2058 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the co-operative movement in the Northern States is not fully developed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) While the co-operative movement is fully developed in the States of Punjab, and Haryana, it is comparatively weak in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan.

(b) The factors leading to insufficient progress of the cooperative movement in these States are lack of non-official leadership, inadequate and untrained staff, preponderance of weak societies, comparative negligence in drawing up programmes of development, mounting overdues, bad location of marketing societies, etc.

(c) To reduce such regional disparties special policies and procedures are proposed to be adopted in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Integrated Child Care Service Programme

2059. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out an integrated Child Care Service Programme with emphasis on pre-school education to be started during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme for developments; and

(c) whether this scheme will be sponsored by Central Government, if not the amount to be shared by State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) A scheme of Integrated Child Care comprising a package of six services for children upto 6 years and for nursing and expectant mothers has been worked out. Pre-school education is one of the services in the package. The other services are (i) immunisation; (ii) health check-up; (iii) referral service; (iv) supplementary nutrition; and (v) nutrition education.

In the scheme, the balwadi/anganwadi will be the focal point for the delivery of services. The administrative unit selected for the location of Integrated Child Care Services projects are the tribal development blocks, community development blocks and slum area in cities.

The scheme is proposed as a centrally sponsored programme to be implemented through the State Governments

with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Central Government.

The scheme will be finalised when the Fifty Five Year Plan is formulated.

खाद्यान्नों की कास्त के अन्तर्गत भूमि

2060. **श्री रण बहादुर सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चालू वर्ष में राज्यवार कितने एकड़ भूमि में खाद्यान्नों की कास्त होती है, और

(ख) आगामी वर्ष में सरकार का राज्यवार कितनी भूमि खेती के लिये उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) चालू वर्ष, अर्थात् 1973-74 में खरीफ फसलों की बुवाई अभी हो रही है और रबी फसल बाद में बोई जायेगी। अतः चालू वर्ष में खाद्यान्नों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र का राज्यवार अनुमान लगा सकना अभी सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार की जा रही है। अतः बताना कठिन है कि आगामी वर्षों में कृषि के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रति वर्ष कितना क्षेत्र लाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Development of Sanskrit Language

2061 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have given any serious thought during the current year to develop the Sanskrit language in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The promotion of Sanskrit in the country has been engaging attention of the government in the current year as before. Financial provision of Rs. 69.63 lakhs exists in the current year's budget for financing some of the important activities as stated below:

(i) Research work in all the five Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas.

(ii) Production of Sanskrit literature including encyclopaedias.

(iii) Correspondence courses for teaching Sanskrit.

(iv) Preparation of odel instructional material for Sanskrit teaching as a composite course with Hindi.

Besides, grants are being continued to various voluntary Sanskrit organisations for educational purposes Similarly, scholarships schemes at different levels are also being continued

Financial Assistance to Tribal, Muslim and Christian Institutions

2062. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Tribal, Muslim and Christian educational and social welfare institutions getting financial assistance from the Centre; and

(b) whether Central Government has also got its supervising agencies to ensure the proper utilisation of the money and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Financial assistance to educational and social welfare

institutions is given by the Government on merits without any religious or denominational considerations. No separate statistics of such institutions is therefore maintained.

(b) Adequate arrangements exists to scrutinize proper utilization of Government grants.

Establishment of Shipyards during Fifth Plan in Gujarat State

2063. SHRI P. M. MEHTA. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government are seriously considering the establishment of one or two shipyards during the Fifth Plan period in Gujarat State, and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) and (b) Various maritime State Governments including Gujarat have sent proposals for establishment of new shipyards in their states. A Techno-Economic Working Group has been set up to evaluate sites proposed by the State Governments including the site proposed by Government of Gujarat

Proposals for the establishment of new shipyards have also been forwarded to the Planning Commission and are presently under consideration A final decision regarding establishment of new shipyards will be taken after the contents of the Fifth Plan are known and their locations decided in the light of the recommendations of the Techno-Economic Group.

Strikes banned in Food Corporation of India under Defence of India Rules

2064. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has invoked the Defence of India Rules to prohibit strikes in the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether inspite of these rules, the strike of most of the Branches of the Food Corporation of India has been going on, and

(c) if so, whether the Union of employees of the Food Corporation of India have shown their desire to sit and discuss the problems with the authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

New Research Programme by I C A.R. to save crops from unfavourable Weather during Fifth Plan

2065 SHRI P M MEHTA
SHRI SHRIKISHAN AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has finalised a new research programmes for the Fifth Plan designed to save crops when they run into aberrant weather and has evolved alternative cropping strategies to effect mid-season correction,

(b) if so, the main features thereof,

(c) when the scheme is likely to be introduced; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission has approved the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. A few new research programmes to meet the challenge of aberrant weather are proposed to be undertaken intensively during the 5th plan under the All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland agriculture.

(b) The main features of the new research programmes are (i) minimal irrigation wherever available; (ii) choice of shorter duration and thermo-insensative crops when the monsoons are delayed; and (iii) ratooning of crops to overcome the drought effects.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission has already approved the All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland agriculture which is in operation since October, 1970. The project will continue during the 5th plan when the new research programmes mentioned under (b) will be implemented intensively as an integral part of this scheme.

Rationing on the Housing Space in Metropolitan Cities

2067. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose rationing on the housing space which is rent out in metropolitan cities and bigger cities having a population of over one lakh and charge control rate; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Unit of Modern Bakeries in Faizabad Division of U.P.

2068. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal of the Government to set up a Unit of Modern Bakeries somewhere in Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when and where and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria followed in setting up a Unit of Modern Bakeries in a particular place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to set up a Unit of Modern Bakeries at Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Preliminary studies do not indicate sufficient potential in Faizabad Division for setting up an economic sized plant at present and important centres in the Division could be supplied with their immediate requirements from the Kanpur plant, which is being expanded.

(c) The main criteria are need, demand potential, communication facilities, availability of facilities like power etc., and the capacity of the company for expansion.

Lady School Teachers in Uttar Pradesh

2069. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lady School teachers in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) their percentage with the total number of teachers in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the proposals under consideration of Government to increase the number of lady school teachers in Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The required information is being obtained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Amount spent on projects in Faizabad Division of U.P. by Social Welfare Department

2070. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Social Welfare Department in Faizabad Division, U.P. on various works during the last three years and the budget for the purpose for the current financial year and the projects on which the amount is likely to be spent;

(b) its District-wise, break-up; and

(c) the future plans of the Social Welfare Department in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Government of India gives grants to States and not to parts thereof. Grants to voluntary organisations are generally routed through the Central Social Welfare Board.

Shortage of Fertilisers for Kharif Crop

2071. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is fertiliser shortage for Kharif harvest in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have decided to import fertilisers; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There is likely to be some constraint in the availability of fertilisers compared to requirements during Kharif, 1973 in some parts of the country.

(b) The constraint has been felt mainly due to lags in the domestic production of fertilisers which are the result of various factors like power shortage, labour trouble etc., experienced by various fertiliser units, and reduced availability of fertilizers in the world market.

(c) and (d). Government have decided to import fertilizers to cover the deficit between the requirements and the domestic availability, to the maximum extent possible. Imports for the current year are still in progress. Some quantities have been purchased and purchases for more are in progress.

Allocation of Funds for Housing Projects by D.D.A.

2073. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. will spend more money this year than it did last year on housing projects in the Capital;

(b) if so, the total allocation made for the projects; and

(c) the total amount that would be spent on public housing in the Janta, Low and Middle-income groups and how many houses are coming up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 17.20 crores.

(c) The entire allocation given above is to be spent on public housing in different groups. 11,826 dwelling units are in different stages of construction.

Alternative Accommodation to Jhuggi-Jhonpri Dwellers

2074. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many jhuggi-jhonpri dwellers in Delhi were allotted alternative accommodation during the year 1972 and 1973 so far;

(b) the proposal under consideration of Government to provide accommodation to Jhuggi-Jhonpri dewellers during the rest of the period of 1973 and during the year 1974 and the areas from which these persons will be given allotment and where;

(c) whether certain Jhuggi-Jhonpri dwellers whom alternative accommodation was provided refused to shift there as the place was far away from the place of their work; and

(d) the further steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) About 1586 upto June, 1973.

(b) About 2000 plots more are likely to be made available for allotment in re-settlement colonies. The areas of clearance and resettlement are decided in accordance with the needs of the situation at the time of clearance and resettlement.

(c) and (d). Representations against re-settlement away from places of work were received, though there has been no case of outright refusal to shift.

Resettlement away from places of work is inescapable in a city like Delhi for various reasons such as non-availability of space, conforming areas requirements of Master Plan etc.

Provision of Water and Electricity in Jhuggi-Jhonpris Colonies in Delhi

2075. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jhuggi-Jhonpri in Delhi where provision of water and electricity was made during the last calendar year and this year so far;

(b) the provision in the budget for the purpose for the current financial year; and

(c) the arrangements made to provide water and electricity for all Jhuggi-Jhonpri dwellers irrespective of the fact whether those Jhuggi-Jhonpris are recognised or unrecognised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 40 Jhuggi-Jhonpri clusters by N.D.M.C. in their area and 84 clusters by Municipal Corporation of Delhi in their area.

(b) A sum of Rs. 15 crores has been provided under the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas for Delhi and other 19 towns covered under the Scheme during the current financial year.

(c) Under the above Scheme, amenities like water, electricity w.c. etc., are provided in Jhuggi Jhonpri clusters which are on public land and which are not earmarked for clearance for a period of ten years.

Allotment of Industrial Plots by D.D.A.

2076. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial plots allotted by D.D.A. during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of industrial plots where the industries have already been set up;

(c) the reasons for which the industries could not be set up on other industrial plots and the action being taken in this regard; and

(d) the number of more industrial plots proposed to be released in the near future, when they are likely to be released and the proposed locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 1818.

(b) Out of 4422 plots allotted upto March, 1973, about 929 industrial plots had either been constructed upon or are in the process of being constructed as per survey done in December, 1972.

(c) Difficulties such as acute scarcity of building materials, particularly of cement and steel and the reluctance of non-conforming industries to shift.

Allottees are being persuaded to carry out constructions without avoidable delay.

(d) About 530 plots are likely to be released during the financial year 1973-74. Most of these plots are located in Okhla Industrial Area, G. T. Karnal Road and Wazirpur Industrial Area.

Supply position of Vanaspati State-wise

2077. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise supply position of Vanaspati;

(b) whether this commodity has disappeared from the open market and is being sold at the black market at high premium; and

(c) if so, what steps, if any, are being considered to make it available to the consumers at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The supply position of vanaspati was difficult in most States during the past three months, and there have been reports of scarcity and high prices. However, during the last few weeks, there has been a noticeable improvement in the availability of the product.

(c) As the difficulty arose largely because of reduced production of vanaspati due to inadequate availability of raw oils, both indigenous and imported, steps were taken to remedy the situation by stopping up imports and expediting movement of the imported oil from the ports to the factories. The industry has recently offered to the State Governments to place its entire production at their disposal for distribution through fair price shops at the notified prices.

Banaras Hindu University

2078. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual financial grants by the Centre to the Varanasi Hindu University, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether the University has been closed sine die and if so; on what grounds;

(c) whether the Action Committee of the Banaras Hindu University students have demanded that a high-powered Inquiry Committee should be constituted to examine all the incidents leading to closure of the University; and

(d) if so, what action, if any, has been taken by Government on the said demand?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The total grants paid by the University Grants Commission to the Banaras Hindu University during the last three years are:

1970-71	Rs.	3,63,80,565
1971-72	Rs.	4,24,68,402
1972-73	Rs.	5,22,69,976

(b) No, Sir. The University is functioning normally.

(c) Yes, Sir. The demand, however, related to an inquiry into the closure of the University on earlier occasions.

(d) Government does not consider it necessary to hold an inquiry in this regard.

Financial Assistance to Voluntary Associations Engaged in Promotion of Modern Indian Languages

2079. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy governing the financial assistance to the voluntary associations engaged in the promotion of Modern Indian Languages;

(b) whether the assistance is also given to the languages which are spoken and in which literature is being written at present but which are in the VIIIth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and not recognised by Sahitya Akademi; and

(c) the number and names of the institutions language-wise and the amount of financial assistance given to each one of them during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Central Government follow a policy of providing grants, subject to availability of financial resources, to voluntary organisations engaged in the promotion of Modern Indian Languages. In this context the Government are implementing a scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Indian Languages and also a scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations for promotion of Hindi. A fourth plan provision of Rs. 95 lakhs exists for the two schemes taken together.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-5325/73.)

Recommendations made by Central Advisory Board of Education on Informal Education

2080. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the exact recommendation made by the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Informal Education which met in Simla in the last week of May, 1973;

(b) whether these recommendations would be considered at any future meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education so that they can be availed of in the finalisation of the educational programmes for the informal Education; and

(c) the likely date by which the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education would be held?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education is likely to be held later during the year.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Central Advisory Board of Education Committee on Informal Education met at Simla on May 24, 1973 and made the following recommendations:—

(1) The present educational system in the country is broadly a single-point entry, sequential, full-time system of institutional instruction. It is essential to transform it into a new system in which there would be opportunities for multiple-lateral entries at several points and in which all the three channels of instruction—full-time, part-time or self-study would be integrated in an appropriate fashion and would have equal status.

(2) There should be an intensive effort to educate official and non-official opinion in favour of programme of informal education so that the new system could be effectively created before the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(3) The Programmes of informal education to be developed on priority basis would be five: (a) Informal education for the age-group 6-14; (b) Informal education for the age-group 15-25 through the Nehru Yuvak Kendras and other allied agencies; (c) Informal education at the university stage; (d) adult and continuing education: and (e) Informal programmes of teacher education.

(4) It was essential to avoid creating a dichotomy between formal and informal education. It would, therefore, not be desirable to create independent agencies for informal education. Instead, special agencies for informal education should be built into the existing educational system and integrated with it. For instance —

(a) A Bureau of Informal Education should be set up in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. This would act as the 'ginger group', motivate other agencies and co-ordinate their programmes.

(b) The Directorate of Adult Education may be transferred into an Institute of Informal Education and have special responsibilities for adult and continuing education and informal education of the Youth in the age-group 15-25.

(c) There should be Department of Informal Education in the NCERT to look after all programmes of informal education at the schools stage-elementary and secondary.

(d) There should be a special officer (with adequate assistance) for informal education in each Directorate. The State Institutes of Education should also have a special unit for informal education. It would be the responsibility of these agencies to orientate the District Education Officers and other inspecting staff suitably in programmes of informal education at the school stage.

(e) The All-India Council of Teacher Education and the State Boards of Teacher Education should also have within them appropriate machinery to develop programmes of informal education as an integral part of the general programmes of teacher education to be developed in the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(5) In the field of higher education, the University Grants Commission will have to take a leading role. There should be a national open-University established by an Act of Parliament. This should start functioning as early as possible and preferably from 1975. Such an institution would make it possible for a person living in any part of the country to avail himself of the facilities of higher

education provided at the national level and would thus be a tremendous force in national integration. In addition, there should be facilities for correspondence education in at least one university in every State.

(6) It is possible to utilise services of students of all levels for programmes of informal education. This possibility should be fully explored.

(7) Arrangements for periodical evaluation of the programmes of informal education should be made as in respect of all other education programmes.

(8) Steps should also be taken to provide adequate finance for informal education. For this purpose, a certain proportion of the allocation made for education at every stage should be set aside for programmes of informal education. Adequate provision should be made for informal education of the age-group 15-25 and for adult education and every effort should be made to supplement the educational allocations for informal education from funds allocated to development programmes in agriculture, health industry, etc. where the education of the public is essential for the effective implementation of the programme themselves.

(9) There should be a Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education for informal Education It should be the responsibility of this Committee to give an impetus to the development of the programme to review its progress from timet to time and to make appropriate recommendations to the Central and State Governments.

(10) The Policy regarding the medium of instruction in informal Education shall be the same as in the formal education system. The languages/dialects actually used in the day-to-day life should be used as far as possible for educational broadcasts which are largely meant for adult illiterate population.

The recommendations of the Committee were placed before the Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education and approved. They have since been forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and other concerned authorities for necessary action.

Committee on Educational Problems in Hill Areas

2681. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the exact recommendations made by the Committee set up by the Central Advisory Board of Education on educational problems in hill areas, which met at Simla in the last week of May, 1973, and

(b) whether these recommendations would be considered at any meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Educational Problems of Hill Areas met at Simla on May 25, 1973 and made the following recommendations

(1) In the Fifth Plan, due priority should be given to the development of education in Hill areas as these have remained backward.

(2) A deliberate and intensive effort should be made to break the isolation of hill areas by providing for exchanges of personnel (teachers and students) establishing suitable linkages between educational institutions in Hill areas and others. This will help to promote national integration.

(3) The problem of making primary education universal in these areas should be tackled through and the adoption of special measures includ-

ing establishment of Ashram Schools, mobile schools and use of modern educational technology.

(4) Programmes of informal education are more relevant to these areas and services of retired teachers and other educated persons at these areas should be utilised.

(5) Provision for secondary education should be related to local environment and development needs.

(6) Suitable provision of facilities should be provided for physical education and sports.

(7) Special attention should be given for provision of facilities for higher education in these areas as they have remained backward for various reasons.

(8) As part of Educational Survey being taken up by the Central Government, a Special Officer should be appointed in the Centre. He will work in collaboration with State level Survey Officers and develop concrete programme of educational development for Hill Areas.

(9) Overall development of these areas should be planned in consonance with the need to maintain the Cultural identity of these areas and the communities there in.

The recommendations of the Committee were placed before the Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education and approved. They have since been forwarded to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and other concerned authorities for necessary action. These recommendations will be reported to the Central Advisory Board of Education at its next meeting.

Nutrition Programme for Children during Fifth Plan

2082. SHRI V. MAYAVAN

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry has prepared a scheme for the special nutrition programme for children during the Fifth Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, what are the main features of the programme; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has approved the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) The Department of Social Welfare have prepared a scheme for providing a package of integrated services for children less than six years and for nursing and expectant mothers. Supplementary nutrition is one of the services in the package. The other services are immunisation, health check-up, referral services, pre-school education and nutrition education. It is proposed to be implemented in tribal/rural blocks and in slum areas in cities.

The scheme is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Schemes for Development of Minor Ports

2083. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes/projects during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of minor ports in the country; and

(b) the funds allocated or likely to be allocated for the implementation of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The schemes/ projects for the development of minor ports during the Fifth Five Year Plan are at present under active consideration of the Government and the Planning Commission. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the funds that are likely to be allocated for implementation of such schemes/projects.

Decision to replace private wholesale dealers in sugar by Public Agencies

2084. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to replace the private wholesale dealers in sugar by the public agencies like the Food Corporation of India in order to solve the malpractices in the distribution of sugar;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to have statutory partial control for sugar in the current year 1973-74; and

(d) if so, whether it has been implemented and its effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. From the 1st January, 1973 the wholesale distribution of levy sugar has been entrusted to the Food Corporation of India and other public agencies. Presently, the Food Corporation is in charge of this work in all the States except Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Pondicherry, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman & Diu, where State co-operatives/public agencies are doing it.

(c) and (d). Statutory partial control of sugar was re-introduced on the 1st July, 1972 and if in force since then. In consideration of its usefulness in augmenting sugar production and also in ensuring availability of a reasonable quantity of sugar at fair price to consumers, it has been decided to continue it during the sugar year 1973-74 also commencing on the 1st October, 1973. This has resulted in cane-growers getting higher prices than the notified statutory minimum prices and an increase in the production of sugar during 1972-73 by more than 7 lakh tonnes over 1971-72. It has also resulted in increasing the acreage under sugarcane for 1973-74 season.

News item Captioned 'Police Posted as A.M.U. Open today' ....

2085. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news which appeared in Times of India dated the 2nd July, 1973 under the caption 'Police posted as A.M.U. opens today'; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No police was posted in the University Campus. The local authorities, however, took measures to ensure maintenance of peace when the University re-opened on July 2 1973.

Buildings for Second Campus for Delhi University

2086. SHRI N K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 73 on the 23rd July, 1973 regarding Second Campus of Delhi University and state:

(a) whether some buildings have been rented in some thickly populated residential colony in South Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the University authorities, suitable accommodation could not be secured in any of the existing

educational institutions in South Delhi for its South Delhi Campus. The University has, therefore, rented two buildings in the New Delhi South Extension area for the use of the Campus.

Fly-over near Safdarjang Airport

2087. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.B.C.C. has expressed its reluctance to undertake the construction of the fly-over near the Safdarjang airport, New Delhi on the ground that it must be satisfied that the existnig structure has been made to specifications;

(b) whether the laboratory investigations of the build-up part of the bridge is yet to be completed; and

(c) if so, by what time the necessary investigations will be completed and the construction of bridge will be undertaken as it is causing great inconvenience to the public and by what time it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Laboratory Investigations are in progress and are expected to be completed shortly. The following works on the bridge have already been started.

(i) Consolidation work on the approach road on Airport side has been completed.

(ii) Earth filling in the approach on I.N.A. side is in progress

(iii) Testing of under-reamed piles is being done.

(iv) Guniting of RCC portal frames started.

The stipulated date of completion is 31st March, 1974.

Steadily Rising cost of food Subsidy in J. and K.

2088. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite a cent percent claimed increase in the production of foodgrains in Jammu and Kashmir, the cost of food subsidy has been steadily rising during the last three years;

(b) whether the costliest rice sold in Jammu and Kashmir is Rs. 85 per quintal, while the landed cost is not less than Rs. 135 per quintal; and

(c) how does the element of subsidy in Jammu and Kashmir compare with the sale price of rice in the famine scarcity-affected areas in the country and what steps are being taken to progressively distribute the burden uniformly all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) According to the State Government the production of foodgrains has suffered a setback during the last three years on account of unfavourable weather conditions necessitating additional imports from other States. The subsidy burden to the State Government has consequently increased

(b) The estimated average landed cost of imported rice works out to Rs. 122/- per quintal in Jammu and Rs. 185 per quintal at Srinagar, while the maximum sale price of rice is Re 80 per quintal.

(c) The issue price charged to the State Governments including Jammu and Kashmir is the same throughout the country. The sale of foodgrains is, however, heavily subsidised by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir who also receive some financial assistance from the Centre to meet the cost on transport, storage and handling of foodgrains.

Visit of Dr. Roger Dashen to India

2089. SHRI JAGDISH BHATACHARYYA:

DR. SARADISH ROY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the protests of the Delhi University Teachers over the visit to Delhi University of Dr. Roger Dashen, a Member of the Jason Committee of the Institute of Defence Analysis, U.S. Department of Defence;

(b) whether a special financial grant was given by the U.G.C., for the stay of Dr. Roger Dashen in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the nature of protests and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Prof. M. Roger Dashen, Permanent Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton (U.S.A.), was invited by Delhi University to deliver four lectures at its Centre of Advanced Study in Physics. The University Grants Commission did not give any special grant for this purpose. The Commission, however, approved the expenditure to be met from the funds of the Centre of Advanced Study for inviting Visiting Fellows.

Prof. Dashen's first lecture was fixed on May 3, 1973. Before the lecture could start a number of persons in the audience, including teachers from the Colleges and School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, got up and protested about the connection of Prof. Dashen with 'Jason Committee'. As they were not prepared to hear and allow Prof. Dashen to speak, the lecture was cancelled.

Destruction of Paddy Crop due to Munjja (Insect)

2090. SHRI BIJOY MODAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the destruction of extension areas of paddy crops of various States due to Munjeja, (a peculiar kind of pest or insect);

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent it; and

(c) whether helicopters have been used for spraying of insecticides or medicines if so, the area sprayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government have received no reports regarding the extensive damage of paddy crop by 'Munjja'.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Projects for Integrated Development of Tribal Areas during Fifth Plan

2091. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a special programme for the integrated development of Tribal areas during the Fifth Plan.

(b) If so, the number of projects proposed to be covered and their main features; and

(c) whether the programme covers tribal areas in the various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Six pilot projects for tribal development were taken up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in 1971-72 and are continuing. These are proposed to be continued in the Fifth Plan period. New schemes for the Fifth Plan are

being formulated but it will be some time before the same take a final shape.

Production of Oilseeds

2092. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise area and production of oilseeds in the country during the past three years;

(b) the extent of shortage of edible oils over the past three years and how it has been met; and

(c) the steps taken to stabilise the production of oilseeds and the result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise area and production of oilseeds in the country from 1969--70 to 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT5326/73.) The final estimates of production for the year 1972-73 in respect of all oilseeds excepting groundnut have not become available.

(b) Although no firm estimates of demand and supply of edible oils in the country over the past three years are avaliable, it is estimated that the supply of edible oils had fallen short of the demand, particularly during 1972-73 due to loss of groundnut crop caused by unfavourable weather conditions during kharif 1972. To augment indigenous supply of edible oils in the country, imports of such oils as also oilseeds had been resorted to.

(c) To stabilize the production of oilseeds, the following steps have been taken:—

(1) Adoption of the package approach on Groundnut both under assured rainfall and irrigated conditions.

(2) Extension of irrigation facilities to a larger area of oilseeds, particularly summer groundnut.

(3) Stabilisation of yields of Groundnut in scarce rainfall areas.

(4) Introduction of short-duration high yielding varieties of castor.

(5) Organisation of mass plant protection against aphils on Rapeseed-mustard.

(6) Development of soyabean.

(7) Development of Sunflower.

As a result of the adoption of the aforesaid measures, there has been an increase in the production of oilseeds during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 as compared to 1969-70. Though final estimates of total oilseeds in respect of 1972-73 are not yet available, it is apprehended that production during that year would have suffered a set back on account of the unprecedented drought conditions that prevailed during kharif 1972 in many States.

Bus Transport Facilities in Central Schools at Delhi

2093. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Schools in Delhi and the students on roll over past three years;

(b) whether the number of schools are far too inadequate considering the highest concentration of Central Government employees at Delhi;

(c) how many of the Central Schools have provided bus/transport facility of their own to school going children; and

(d) whether for lack of Government transport facilities the private bus/

transport operators are charging exhorbitantly eroding slender resources of Government employees and the steps proposed to provide relief to Government servants in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Ten. A statement showing the number of students on roll over past three years is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) do not have buses of their own except one small bus owned by the Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Delhi Cantt.

(d) The Kendriya Vidalayas (Central Schools) hire buses for transport of children, from private contractors, after inviting tenders. The transport charges realised from the students are fixed on no profit no loss basis. Owing to limited resouces available with the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, it is not possible for them to make any alternative arrangements for providing cheaper transport facilities.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School)	Total Number of Student on Rolls			Remarks
		As on 1-8-1970	As on 1-8-1971	As on 1-8-1972	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi Cantt.	1715	1807	2116	
2.	Andrews Ganj	1455	1546	1642	
3.	R. K. Puram Sector VIII	2086	745	849	
4.	Tagore Garden	842	992	1177	
5.	Gole Market	625	767	859	
6.	R. K. Puram Sector IV	—	1523	1534	School Set up in 1971.
7.	Vishesh Kendriya Vidayalaya	—	71	85	Do.
8.	I.I.T. Delhi	—	305	477	Do.
9.	I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi	—	—	272 (as on 31-8-72)	School set up in 1972.
10.	Janakpuri, Delhi	—	—	208 (as on 1-8-73)	School set up in 1973.

Crash Programme for Providing Potable Water in Drought Affected areas

2094. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have launched/proposed a crash programme for providing potable water in drought affected areas,

(b) if so, the progress in terms of financial and physical achievement so far in providing potable water in draught affected States, particularly in Maharashtra, District-wise under the crash programme, and

(c) the salient features of the programme in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b) The following special measures have been taken to arrange the supply of areas —

(1) Helping States to procure air drilling rigs suitable for the pleateau areas required for boring tube wells for drinking water,

(2) The Central Study Teams visited the drought affected States and have recommended specific programmes for drinking water supply and fixed ceilings of expenditure for this purpose

S. No.	Name of the State	Ceilings recommended for release by Central Study Team of Planning Commission
		(Rs. in lakhs
1.	Maharashtra	1000·00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	150·00
3.	Rajasthan	130·50
4.	Gujarat	800·00
5.	Mysore	327·00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	20·00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	150·00
8.	West Bengal	118·00
9.	Orissa	15·00
10.	Manipur	2·00
11.	Bihar	Nil — No provision was recommended by Central Study Teams.
12.	Haryana	Nil
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
14.	Tripura	Nil

(3) In order to assist the State Governments in drilling tube-wells to meet the drinking water supply problem in the 5 drought affected States of Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, the UNICEF was approached to supply 25 Nos 4 rigs The rigs were air lifted The distribution of the 25 rigs to the various States is as follows —

Maharashtra	6
Gujarat	6
Mysore	5
Madhya Pradesh	4
Rajasthan	4

(4) A Central scheme for acceleration of rural water supply has also been initiated from 1972-73 to help the State Governments and Union Territories in providing drinking water in rural areas which have no source of water, or where existing water supply suffers from health hazards

or where water supply for weaker sections of society is inadequate. A sum of Rs. 1909.75 lakhs was released for the scheme during 1972-73 and a provision of an amount of Rs. 15,000 lakhs has been made for the scheme during 1973-74. A sum of Rs.106 .00 lakhs was released during 1972-73 for execution of water supply schemes approved under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to the Government of Maharashtra. A further amount of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allotted to the Government of Maharashtra for 1973-74 in respect of this programme.

The details of expenditure incurred by the State Governments and physical progress achieved in providing drinking water facilities in drought affected areas are not available.

(c) It is proposed to provide Rs. 550 crores during the Fifth Plan for drinking water arrangements for rural areas. The details of this programme have yet to be finalised.

Food Scarcity in Maharashtra

2095. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute food scarcity is still continuing in Maharashtra;

(b) whether relief work centres were closed by Government; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Having regard to the food position in Maharashtra, largest quantities of foodgrains are being supplied to the State Government.

(b) The relief works at reduced scale adjudged necessary are continuing in Maharashtra.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Poisonous Ergot Mixed wheat to West Bengal by F.C.I.

2096. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that poisonous ergot mixed wheat was supplied to the West Bengal Government by Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard to save the people of West Bengal from the serious effect of poisonous wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). Immediately after the incidence of ergot-affected grain was noticed in wheat, the State Governments were advised to issue such wheat to the roller flour mills who have requisite cleaning arrangements. The State Governments have also been requested to advise the consumers to clean the stocks by hand-picking or otherwise, as an essential safeguard.

Amount Disbursed in Drought Affected Areas of Tripura.

2097. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1820 on 5th March, 1973 regarding the irrigation of drought affected areas in Tripura and state:

(a) the amount so far disbursed; and

(b) whether Government keep any check as to how such amount is being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The entire amount of Rs. 21.40 lakhs sanctioned as loan to the Government of Tripura for implementation of special minor irrigation schemes under the Emergency

Agricultural Production Programme, 1972-73, was released to the State Government on the basis of the progress of expenditure and implementation reported by them from time to time

The Government of India kept a close watch on the utilisation of funds through periodical progress reports submitted by the State Government frequent visits of the Area Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture for on-the-spot inspection and reviews with the State authorities

Techniques to improve Shifting Cultivation.

2098 SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any modern techniques have been devised by Government to improve the techniques of shifting cultivation (Jhooming), and

(b) if not, whether Government contemplate to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) Various Committees, expert bodies etc. have made various suggestions to combat the evil of shifting cultivation (Jhooming). It has been recommended that shifting cultivation must be replaced by a suitable system of settled agriculture, horticulture and forestry in an integrated manner, so that while the steepset slopes are placed under forestry, those less steep are used for horticulture and terraced fields are placed under cultivation. So far no specific methods have been evolved to improve the techniques of shifting cultivation for this purpose, pilot-cum-demonstration projects for control of shifting cultivation and development of permanent land for agriculture and horticulture development are being included for implementation during 5th Five Year Plan period.

Effect of Drought on Food Production in Tripura

2099. SHRI DASARATHA DEB. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the whole of Tripura has been affected by drought and later on by flood,

(b) the extent of food production affected as a result thereof, and

(c) whether the State Government of Tripura have sought Central aid and the aid provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE). (a) Parts of Tripura were affected by drought during last year and by floods during this year.

(b) Firm estimates of the loss in food production are not yet available.

(c) An amount of Rs 50 lakhs has been released to the State Government towards drought relief measures. An amount of Rs 1 crore have been released towards flood relief measures.

Survey about Suitability of Crop for Cultivation on Tilla Land in Tripura

2100. SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey has been made by Government to find out varities of crops which may be best suitable for the cultivation on Tilla land (high table land) in Tripura, and

(b) if not, whether Government intend to do this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Tripura and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as received.

नेपाल में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना

2101. **श्री ओंकारलाल बरवाल :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नेपाल में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और उक्त विद्यालय में कितने विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश की व्यवस्था होगी ;

(ग) क्या भारत में सभी स्थानों पर जहां विशेष कर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय स्थित हैं, इस प्रकार के विद्यालय खोले गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). काठमाडू (नेपाल) में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय आरम्भ करने का निर्णय किया गया है। प्रिंसिपल की नियुक्ति हो चुकी है। अन्य अध्यापक की तैनाती के लिए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं। इस समय छात्रों की संख्या लगभग 450 है।

(ग) और (घ). जी, हां। काठमाडू (नेपाल) के एक विद्यालय सहित सारे भारत में इस समय 166 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं। सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में उनके स्थानों का उल्लेख किया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT 5327/73]

नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय उन स्थानों पर खोले जाते हैं जहां पर ऐसे रक्षा कार्मिकों और केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या बहुतात होती है जिनका तबादला हो सके।

दिल्ली में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

2102. **श्री ओंकारलाल बरवाल :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसके कब तक स्थापित होने की आशा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Manufacture and sale of spurious Drugs

2103. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs have abnormally increased;

(b) if so, the number of cases of spurious drugs instituted during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(c) whether the Central Drug Laboratory has suggested certain measures for quicker and easy detection of the spurious drugs in the market, particularly in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to feasibility of working out such measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Reports received from various States/Union Territories and the Central Drug Laboratory, Calcutta, do not indicate any abnormal increase.

(b) Detailed information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, assisted by the Zonal Office of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, has launched an "Intensive Drug Quality Control Programme" for making a quick survery of the quality of drugs marketed in the country. The essential feature of this scheme is the mechanisation of the testing arrangements so that a large number of samples can be tested at a time and within a few hours. The Programme would mainly help in assessing the extent of prevalence of 'sub-standard' drugs and in monitoring periodically the quality of life-saving and essential drugs in the market. The manufacture of "spurious" drugs is essentially a clandestine activity engaged in by unlicensed manufacturers and the scheme may not prove very fruitful in the detection of such cases

Cases of adulterations in baby food

2104. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether food adulterations including that of baby food, have become abnormally wide spread;

(b) the number of cases instituted during 1971-72 and 1972-73 against such malpractice; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to step up anti-corruption measures against adulteration of food?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No. Government is however, aware of the prevailing food adulteration in the country.

(b) The number of prosecutions launched against offenders during the years 1970 and 1971 is indicated below:—

(i) 1970 25,973

(ii) 1971 25,380

The information for 1972 is not yet available.

(c) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is implemented by and large by the local bodies. In certain States, the State Governments also implement the Act. The State Governments have been, from time to time, requested to check this menace. The following additional steps have been taken by the Government of India:—

(i) The Act was amended in 1964 whereby the penalty clause was made for deterrent and the Government of India was also given concurrent powers to appoint their food inspectors and public analysts for checking adulteration at inter-state level as well as at manufacturers, whole-salers or other levels wherever considered necessary.

(ii) A special squad has been established in the Directorate General of Health Services to investigate the complaints received from public or others for curbing this menace.

(iii) A new Food Research and Standardisation Laboratory is being established at Ghaziabad.

(iv) To provide for trained and experienced analysts, training courses have been started at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta. Scholarships have been sanctioned for candidates studying food analysis at Andhra University.

Victims of Sun-stroke

2108. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many were the victims of sun-stroke during the year 1972-73;

(b) whether any compensation had been paid to the families of the persons who had died due to sun-stroke; and

(c) whether Government have thought out any scheme to compensate the victims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) As sun-stroke is not a notifiable disease, reliable statistics are not available. However 198 deaths were reported during 1972-73.

(b) No.

(c) No.

Cultural delegations and troupes sent Abroad

2107. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4707 on 18th December, 1972 and state:

(a) the number of cultural delegations and cultural troupes sent abroad during 1972-73 after 15th December, 1972 till date;

(b) the names of countries these delegations and cultural troupes visited; and

(c) the names of States from where these cultural troupes were sent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Four performing troupes, five individuals and one non-performing delegation have been sponsored during this period.

(b) The performing troupes have been sponsored to visit Burma, Singapore, Malaysia, Fiji, Thailand, Australia, Guyana, Surinam, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela, Mexico, Tunisia, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Romania, Bulgaria and Malta.

The individuals have been sponsored to visit USSR, GDR, Yugoslavia, Hungary, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and FRG.

The non-performing delegation has been sponsored to visit France (3 members of this delegation have also been sponsored to visit USSR, GDR, Hungary as under the Cultural Exchange Programme after the conclusion of the visit to France).

(c) Performing troupes were drawn from: Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Manipur, Kerala

Delay in importing edible oils

2108. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay by Government to take a firm decision to import edible oils in time resulting in loss of crores of rupees by India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of foodgrains

2109. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is importing a large amount of foodgrains from abroad; and

(b) if so, the quantum price, mode of payment and from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Such quantities of foodgrains as are required to maintain the public distribution system are being imported from the countries where stocks are available on best possible terms. The total foreign exchange to be spent on this import, would depend on actual quantities purchased and the prices paid therefor.

Bumper Jute crop in Eastern India

2110. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a likelihood of a bumper jute crop in the Eastern India this year which will result in lowering of raw jute prices; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government to stabilise and raise raw jute prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Firm estimates of jute production during the current season are not yet available However, according to available indications, the production is likely to be considerably higher than last year In order to stabilise raw jute prices, the Government of India have taken the following steps:—

(i) Minimum support price for the current season has been fixed at Rs. 125 per quintal as against Rs. 115 per quintal during the last season.

(ii) The price differential between different grades of raw jute in the up-country markets and Calcutta has been restricted to Rs. 12 per quintal as against Rs. 15 in the last season.

(iii) The Jute Corporation of India has geared up its machinery for intensification of purchase operations. It has set up 30 Departmental Purchase Centres in the secondary markets Besides, Cooperative Societies have been appointed as the purchase agencies of the Corporation in 90 markets.

Quantity of wheat stocks held back by farmers from rabi crop

2111. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of wheat stocks held back by the farmers from the rabi crop;

(b) the reasons for their reluctance to sell the wheat to Food Corporation of India agencies; and

(c) whether it has been found how such stocks were disposed of and the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). It is difficult to make a precise estimate of quantity held back by the producers. Under the 'Scheme of State Take-over of Wholesale Trade in Wheat', the farmers sell their wheat to the State Governments, the Food Corporation of India, State Co-operative Marketing Federations and other public agencies designated for the purpose. Besides, they are free to sell to the licensed dealers and consumers subject to prescribed limits.

The main reasons for holding back appear to be the following:—

(i) The feeling that the present procurement price of Rs. 76 per quintal of wheat is low as

compared to the prevailing prices of other foodgrains;

(ii) Improvement in the capacity to hold back the stock on account of higher wheat productivity in the past few years;

(iii) The immediate financial requirements of the farmers are met by them by selling other crops like gram, barley etc., which are fetching relatively higher prices;

(iv) Expectation that higher prices would be obtained during the lean season later in the year; and

(v) A general psychology of shortages leading to hoarding of foodgrains by producers and others.

Offer of wheat by General Secretary of Federation of All India Grain Dealers' Association

2112. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the General Secretary of the Federation of All India Grain Dealers' Association, in the Economic Times on the 12th June, 1973, offering 10m. tonnes of wheat to Government from within the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether it has been ascertained where and with whom such stocks are lying?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government have seen the statement in question. Under the 'State Take-over of Wholesale Trade in Wheat' scheme, procurement of wheat is done through the State Governments, the Food Corporation of India, State Marketing Cooperative Federations and other public agencies only designated for the purpose to the exclusion of the private trade.

(c) It is reported that some cultivators are holding back their produce in the hope of better prices. State Governments are making efforts to dehoard the stocks held by producers and others.

Increase in Establishment Cost of Food Corporation of India

2113. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the establishment cost of Food Corporation of India has increased threefold since 1965-66;

(b) whether the expenditure on grain handling was 71 paise per quintal and shooted up to 215 paise per quintal in 1971-72;

(c) whether this increase is due to indiscriminate expansion of staff; and

(d) if the reply to (a) and (b) above be in affirmative whether this increase has contributed to price-rise also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The establishment cost on grain handling of the Food Corporation of India was about 65 paise per quintal in 1965-66 as against 151 paise per quintal in 1971-72.

(c) No, Sir. The functions of the Corporation have expanded tremendously in volume as well as in complexity since 1965-66. The manage-

ment takes care to see that increase in the staff is commensurate with the activities.

(d) No, Sir.

Financial Assistance to Cooperatives engaged in Production, Marketing, Processing and Storage

2115. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an outlay of Rs. 13 crore has been approved for financial assistance to the Cooperative in the country engaged in production, marketing, processing and storage of agricultural produce; and

(b) if so, whether any sum has been allotted to U.P. in proportion to its organisation engaged in the prescribed cooperative functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) An outlay of about Rs. 12.96 crores was originally approved for providing assistance by the National Cooperative Development Corporation to the cooperatives engaged in the production, marketing, processing and storage of agricultural produce, during the year 1973-74, through the State Governments in the entire country. This outlay has subsequently been reduced to about Rs. 11.99 crores.

(b) A sum of about Rs. 91 31 lakhs, i e. 7.61 per cent of the total outlay for these schemes, has been tentatively allotted for the aforesaid cooperative activities in Uttar Pradesh and funds will be released on the basis of proposals to be received from the State Government and finally approved.

P.M.'s Request to Canadian P.M. for urgent Supply of Canadian Wheat

2116. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister made a special request to the Canadian P.M., while on her visit to that country for the urgent supply of wheat; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such special request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy on issue prices of Food

2117. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to cut subsidy on issue prices of food; and

(b) if so, the reasons and advantages to consumers from such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No such decision has yet been taken. The question of reducing the subsidy burden by adjusting the issue prices of foodgrains and the various implications thereof are at present under examination.

बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों को अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करना

2118. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान तथा उत्तरप्रदेश के कुछ भागों को अकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित करने का है ;

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्रों में एक हजार व्यक्तियों तथा एक करोड़ पशुओं की अकाल मृत्यु होने का समाचार मिला है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र पिछले वर्ष गम्भीर रूप से सूखे से प्रभावित हुए थे, वहा इस वर्ष अच्छी वर्षा हुई है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप, स्थिति में पर्याप्त रूप से सुधार हुआ है और राहत कार्यों को बन्द किया जा रहा है । इस वर्ष जुलाई के अधिकाश भाग मे बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों में सूखे की लहर रही है, वहा भी अब वर्षा हो गई है ।

(ख) इनमें से किसी भी राज्य की सरकार ने भुखमरी से हुई किसी मौत की कोई सूचना नही दी है । कुछ मवेशियो के मरने की खबर है तथापि, मर गए मवेशियो की ठीक ठीक संख्या बताना सभव नही है ।

(ग) प्रभावित क्षेत्रो में बैल खरीदने और किराये पर लेने के लिए किसानो को तकावी ऋण दिये गए है । राज्य सरकार को मवेशियो की सुरक्षा और चारे के सरक्षण के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है। चारे की सप्लाई बनाये रखने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं जैसे कि चारे की अधिप्राप्ति करना, प्रभावित क्षेत्रो को चारा भेजना, मवेशी कैम्प खोलना, आदि । हाल ही मे अच्छी वर्षा होने से चारे की स्थिति मे पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है ।

चेकोस्लोवाकिया से आयातित उर्वरक की बोरियों में दानेदार मिट्टी का पाया जाना

2119. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर:
श्री शिवनाथ झुनझुनवाला:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या लुधियाना के एक और सरकारी डिपो की बोरियों में उर्वरकों के स्थान पर दानेदार मिट्टी पाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या ये उर्वरक 'चेकोस्लोवाकिया' से एक खुले जहाज में लाये गये थे तथा बम्बई में इन्हें बोरियों में भरा गया था ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी अनियमितता का अन्य जहाजो मे भी पता लगा है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । अन्तिम जाच पडताल से पता चला है कि बम्बई में कुछ समाज विरोधी तत्वों ने दानेदार मिट्टी तैयार करके उसे बोरियो मे भर दिया था, जिनमें से कुछ बोरियों पर 'चेकोस्लोवाकिया मे निर्मित' शब्द अंकित कर दिये गये थे । उन्होने इन बोरियों को पजाब के कुछ स्थानों पर भेज दिया था । चेकोस्लोवाकिया से उर्वरको का आयात नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

(घ) इस मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में विभागीय जांच पडताल पहले ही कर ली है । इसके अलावा पंजाब सरकार ने विक्रेताओ के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज कर लिये थे । इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम जाच करने पर सरसरी तौर पर यह पता चला की कुछ समाज विरोधी तत्वो ने दानेदार मिट्टी का निर्माण करके उसे डी० ए० पी० उर्वरक के नाम से 'भारतीय खाद्य निगम' की ओर से जारी मुद्रिंग कराके भेज दिया था । इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने इस मामले में आगे और जांच करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया । ब्यूरो ऐसा करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है । पंजाब पुलिस ने जो मामले दर्ज किये थे,

उन्हें केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो अपने हाथ में ले रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से रिपोर्ट मिलने पर आगे और कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Big Purchased for Tube Well programme in Tripura

2120. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rig has been purchased by Government of Tripura for Tube Well Programme;

(b) if so, whether the rig is in operation; and

(c) the name of the place where the rig has worked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Crash Programme for Job oriented Development Work in Tripura during 1973-74

2121. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centrally-sponsored crash programme for job-oriented development work in interior of Tripura has been taken up during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the main feature there of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CSRE) The Scheme was taken up in all the States/Union Territories (including the three districts of Tripura) on the 1st April, 1971, for a three-year period.

(b) The main features of the scheme are as follows:—

1. The scheme was initially treated as Non-Plan, but from 1st April, 1972 it has been included as a Central Sector Scheme in the Fourth Plan. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 50 crores per annum or Rs. 150 crores for the three years 1971-72 to 1973-74.

2. The scheme has two basic objectives, namely (i) the direct generation of employment in all the districts of the country through the execution of projects which are labour intensive; and (ii) the production of assets of a durable nature in consonance with local development plans so that the all round development of the district is assisted. The scheme intends to generate employment for 1000 persons on an average or an average of 2.50 lakh mandays per year in every district.

3. The nature of works permitted under the scheme is such as will contribute directly to agricultural production like minor irrigation, soil conservation, water conservation, ground water recharging, drainage, anti-water logging etc. and to rural development like roads, warehouses, housing colonies for the weaker and indigent sections of the society etc.

4. According to the latest reports received from the States the total expenditure incurred on the scheme during 1971-72 is Rs. 3116.58 lakhs resulting in the generation of 789.66 lakh mandays of employment. The expenditure incurred during 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 5301.05

lakhs resulting in the generation of 1311.52 lakh mandays of employment. For the year 1973-74 the State Govts/Union Territories have so far reported an expenditure of Rs. 579.84 lakhs resulting in the generation of 155.50 lakh mandays of employment.

5. As far as the State of Tripura is concerned, the expenditure during 1971-72 and 1972-73 was Rs. 8.22 lakhs and Rs. 25.25 lakhs respectively, resulting in the generation of 1.29 lakh and 5.44 lakh mandays of employment. For 1973-74, the State Govt. have reported an expenditure of Rs. 5.08 lakhs and the employment generation of 1.04 lakh mandays upto June, 1978.

Price of edible oils at Fair Price Shops and in Market

2122. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the market prices of edible oils (i) Groundnut, (ii) Mustard, (iii) Coconut oil, and (iv) Til oil and the difference between the price of each of these oils sold in fair price shops and in Markets, State-wise, break-up; and

(b) what steps the Ministry has taken to check the continuous rise in prices of edible oils and also to guarantee the supply of such oils to the people in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) A number of steps are being taken to improve the availability of vegetable oilseeds and oils in the country and to check the rise in their prices. These include augmentation of supplies through imports of various oilseeds, oils and tallow to the extent feasible; encouraging larger crushing of cottonseed and rice bran and utilisation of their oils; promoting greater utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin; restricting the use of groundnut oil and mustard oil by utilisation of other substitute oils in the manufacture of vanaspati; and increasing the production of traditional as well as non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower seed.

Rural Doctors' Scheme

2123 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the details of their Rural Doctors' Scheme;

(b) if so, whether opinions of the Medical Associations and other organisations have been sought of received on this scheme;

(c) the main point of these representations; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) The Indian Medical Association and others have expressed their opinions about the original Scheme.

(c) The main points raised by the Medical Association and others are given below:—

(i) Mixing up of the various systems of medicine should be avoided.

(ii) The Scheme provides a backdoor recognition to uneducated and untrained practioners.

(iii) Instead of unqualified people being paid remuneration, the Government may pay

honorarium to the medical people for their attachment to Primary Health Centres/ hospitals etc.

(iv) The training programme is not only inadequate and expensive but also uncalled for, retrograde and would serve no useful purpose.

(v) Doctors at Primary Health Centres would not have time and competence to supervise the work of these practioners.

(vi) It would be better to provide more amenities at Primary Health Centres so that the doctors may have no objection to be posted in rural areas or else start a parallel scheme of Primary Health Centres with Ayurveds, etc.

(vii) Instead of launching the scheme, the Government should force medical graduates to serve in rural areas and bonds should be taken from them during training period.

(d) After considering in detail these objections and suggestions the Scheme has been suitably revised.

Programme for Widening of National Highways and Reconstruction of Culverts and Bridges thereon

2124. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways widening programme and reconstruction of culverts and bridges has been given a defence orientation; and

(b) if so, the nature of this orientation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). There is no specific defence orientation to the programme for the widening National Highways and reconstruction of culverts and bridges thereon. However, the needs of the Ministry of Defence are always taken into account, when such development works are undertaken.

Export of Ground-Nut Cake and its Effect on Local Availability

2125. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put any ban or ceiling on the export of groundnut cake (meal);

(b) whether these exports have not pushed the prices of groundnut meal to an unprecedented levels;

(c) whether the benefit has not been bagged by traders and middlemen and has not been passed on the agriculturists;

(d) whether these exports of protein-rich meal will adversely affect the health and stamina of cattle and human beings in the country; and

(e) if so, the remedial action Government propose to take to make groundnut meal available to our own people at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Taking into consideration the supply position in the country, Government have put a ceiling on the export of groundnut meal.

(b) The rise in the prices of groundnut meal is mainly attributed to a considerable decline in the production of groundnut during 1972-73.

(c) It is not possible to weigh the actual benefit bagged by the exporters/ traders, middlemen and agriculturists. However, export benefits the exporters as well as others who are connected with the export.

(d) No, Sir. Exports are decided taking into consideration all relevant factors.

(e) Does not arise.

Extension of Health Insurance Scheme to Larger Sections of the Population

2126. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing cost of medicines;

(b) whether Government are aware of the inadequacy of medical facilities in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, whether Government would extend the Health Insurance Scheme to larger sections of the population in the cities and rural areas on the basis of a very modest contribution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes. However, the prices of drugs and medicines are regulated under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 under the Essential Commodities Act. The increase in prices is allowed where granted due to factors such as increase in the cost of raw materials and other costs.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Employees State Insurance Scheme is being extended in a phased manner to different places.

Institutions Devoted to Promotion of Fine Arts, Music, Drama and Culture

2127. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Institutions (receiving Government grants) devoted to promotion of fine arts, music, drama and culture in the country;

(b) the number of students studying at these institutions;

(c) how many Universities and Institutions with the status of Universities give degrees in fine arts, music, culture and drama; and

(d) whether Government intend to encourage more and more Universities to open faculties devoted to culture, fine art and music?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha.

Graduates of I.I.T. Madras, Bombay Delhi and Kanpur facing Unemployment

2128. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Graduates of the Indian Institute of Technology at Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur are facing unemployment;

(the number of Graduates and Post-Graduates from these institutes and professionwise break up of unemployed among them for the last two years; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आदिवासी खण्ड (दुहराव खण्ड) के बाहर रह रहे आदिवासियों की सहायता के लिये धनराशि

2129. श्री धनसाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन आदिवासी किसानों को कुछ सुविधायें देने की कोई

योजना बनाई है जो कि आदिवासीखण्ड (ट्राइबल ब्लाक) से बाहर रह रहे है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने 30 एकड़ तक भूमि रखने वाले आदिवासियों को कोई धनराशि दी है ताकि ये लोग भी सिंचाई के लिए कुओं तथा पम्प सैटों की सुविधायें प्राप्त कर सकें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार तथा केन्द्र सरकार कितनी कितनी राशि वहन करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) आदिवासी खण्डों के बाहर के आदिवासी किसानों को सामान्य सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं देने की कोई विशेष योजना कृषि मंत्रालय के पास नहीं है ।

आदिवासी आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों के बाहर रहने वाले आदिवासी समुदायों, अर्थात् ऐसी जगहों पर जहां उनकी आबादी 50 प्रतिशत से कम होती है, कुछ सुविधायें प्रदान करने का प्रश्न गृह मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) श्रीकाकुलम, सिंहभूम, दांतेवाड़ा, कोल्टा, गंजम और कोरापुट जिलों में हाथ में ली गई 6 आदिवासी विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं में अभिज्ञात पात्र लाभानुभोगियों को 50 से 75 प्रतिशत तक राज्य सहायता दी जाती है । इसमें सामान्यत: ऐसे व्यक्ति शामिल होते है जिनकी जोतें 10 एकड़ से कम हों । यह सहायता उन्हें सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए अपने कुएं और पम्प सैट लगाने के लिए दी जाती है ।

सिंहभूम में 10 मुंडा और मनाकी, जोकि आदिवासी नेता हैं और जिनकी जोतें बड़ी हैं, उन्हें बड़े व्यास के सिंचाई कुएं के लिए दी गई है ।

उपर्युक्त पात्र मामलों में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति से आदिवासी विकास ऐजेंसी परियोजनाएं कुओं, पम्प सैटो के अपने कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 10 एकड़ से अधिक जोत वाले आदिवासी लाभानुभोगियों को भी शामिल कर सकती है ।

(ग) आदिवासी विकास ऐजेंसी परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रमों के लिए व्यवस्था पूर्णत: केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत की जाती है । दांतेवाड़ा के लिए अब तक 15 लाख रुपये की राशि निमुक्त की गई है और मध्यप्रदेश की कोटा आदिवासी विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं के लिए 1971–72 में अब तक 25 लाख रुपये की राशि निमुक्त की गई है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार इसके लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था नहीं करती, क्योंकि यह केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना है ।

1973-74 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का कृषि के अन्तर्गत आदिवासी और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लाभ के लिए 464.73 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है । यह राशि कृषि के लिए वार्षिक योजना के लिए निर्धारित अधिकतम राशि का 35 प्रतिशत है ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधायें पहुंचाने के लिए नई नीति

2130. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

श्री एस० ए० मुरुगनन्तम :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए एक नई नीति निर्धारित की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या है, तथा उस में किन किन राज्यों को शामिल किया जायेगा और इसके लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए०के० किस्कु): (क) और (ख) देश के देहातों में इलाज की सुविधाएं प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों, उप-केन्द्रों तथा ग्राम औषधालयों के माध्यम से दी जा रही है विभिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के उपलब्ध डाक्टरों को नियुक्त करके देहातों में इलाज की सुविधाएं देने के लिए एक मार्गदर्शी योजना चलाने का विचार है। इसका ब्यौरा अभी तय किया जाना है।

Blue Print on Introduction of Agricultural Science in Selected Secondary Schools

2131. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a measure of vocationalising education as well as providing or upgrading the scientific and technical competence of our farming sections, Government contemplates inducing the Agricultural Universities to take over and introduce in selected Secondary Schools, Agricultural Science and also start Agricultural Polytechnics; and

(b) if any study or blueprint for this purpose has been made, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government of India do not contemplate to induce Agricultural Universities to take over and introduce agricultural science in selected Secondary Schools but Agricultural Universities are being introducing work experience in agriculture in High Schools while teaching biological sciences. A scheme for starting Agricultural Polytechnics under the aegis of the Agricultural Universities has, however, been formulated during the 5th Plan.

(b) Broad outlines for the establishment of Agricultural Polytechnics (Krishi Vigyan Kendras) are given below:—

1. To train skilled middle level workers and technicians at post-School stage in agriculture and allied subjects such as gardeners, tractor drivers, mechanics, farm managers, stockmen, dairymen and laboratory technicians, etc.

2. To impart vocational agricultural education to those who want to have terminal education after VIIIth Class/standard.

3. To provide continuing education for school drop outs in rural areas in the age group of 15-25 years as well as to post-matriculates who do not go for college education.

4. To impart practical training in the latest scientific methods and techniques with a view to create a self employment potential in the rural youth.

5. To offer special courses in latest agricultural technology for selected farmers.

6. To spearhead the technical literacy drive to enable illiterate farmers to learn new Agricultural Technology.

Projects undertaken for welfare of youths

2132. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects undertaken by the various States for the Welfare of Youths; and

(b) the share of finance extended by the Central and State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Presum-

ably the Hon'ble Member is referring to various Central and Centrally sponsored Youth Programmes currently under execution in the 4th Plan. A statement showing the required information is attached.

Statement

Name of the Youth Programme	Pattern of Central Assistance
1. *National Service Scheme*	The per capita cost is Rs. 150/- per annum. Out of which the Central share is Rs. 100/- and that of the State Government Rs. 50/- (Rs. fifty) per student per year.
2. *Nehru Yuvak Kendras*	The Centres are wholly financed and administered by Government of India. Rs. 40,000/- has been allotted per centre for recurring expenditure per year.
3. *Nanak Bhavans*	The Central Government provide 75% of the total approved expenditure on the construction cost of the Nanak Bhavans and the remaining 25% is contributed by the State Governments. The total expenditure, however, shall not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs. In the case of existing buildings, which can be converted into Nanak Bhavans, the Central Government share will be restricted to 75% of the approved cost for additions and alterations. The Central Government will bear 75% of the approved expenditure for running of classes for teaching of modern Indian languages and the balance to be met either by the State Government or both by the State Government and donations raised by the Students' Cooperatives. The Central Government will also finance the adult literacy work and the adoption of village-cum-rural development work project under Planning Forum Scheme.
4. *Youth Welfare Boards and Committees.*	The Central Government renders financial assistance to the universities to cover 50% of the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the Director, Youth Welfare and supporting staff, TA/DA and printing and stationery.
5. *Planning Forums*	Central Assistance is given for various types of Planning Forums. The minimum grant is Rs. 200/- per forum and the maximum grant is Rs. 10,000/- per forum, depending upon the size and activities of the Forums. The Central share is 60% and that of the State Government 40%.
6. *Grants to State Sport Councils for—*	
(i) Construction of Utility Stadia	Rs. 50,000/- or 50% of the cost, whichever is less.
(ii) Swimming Pools	Rs. 50,000/- or 50% of the cost, whichever is less.
(iii) Indoor Stadia	Do.
(iv) Flood-lighting of play grounds	Rs. 10,000/- or 50% of the cost whichever is less.
(v) Coaching Camps for sportsmen.	Rs. 25,000/- or 50% of the actual expenditure per State per annum whichever is less.
(vi) Purchase of sports equipment.	Rs. 25,000/- during the 4th Plan period to meet 75% of the actual cost of equipment.
(vii) Gymnasium Hall	Rs. 50,000 or 50% of the cost, whichever is less.
(viii) Development of Grounds	Rs. 20,000 or 50% of the cost, whichever is less.

Statement

	(ix) Sports equipment and books for Library.	Rs. 10,000 or 50% of cost, whichever is less.
7.	*Rural Sports*	Central assistance is restricted to Rs. 4,000 per State for State level competitions, Rs. 1,500/- per District for district level competitions and Rs. 100 for each Block for purchase of equipment only.
8.	*Mass Youth Rally on the occasion of 25th Anniversary of India's Independence*	
	(i) 5,000 participants for larger States.	Contribution of the Central Government is @ Rs. 20/- per youth participating in the rally. The Government of India's contribution limited to 50% of the total expenditure subject to the ceiling of Rs. 1.00 lakh, Rs. 40,000/- (or Rs. 20,000 respectively).
	(ii) 2,000 participants (or 1000) participants) for the smaller States [Union Territories other than Delhi.	
	(iii) *National Youth Rally at Delhi*	*Ad hoc* provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for incurring expenditure directly by the Central Government.
9.	*Development of play fields in urban areas*	Central assistance upto Rs. 50,000/- or 50% of the cost of development of each play field, whichever is less.
10.	*Work Centres*	Central assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh or 50% of the non-recurring expenditure for a project, whichever is less; and Rs. 60,000/- or 50%, whichever is less for recurring expenditue per year per project.
11.	*Mountaineering Camps*	Central grant upto Rs. 5,000/- for a training camp to a university.
12.	*Training of Youth Leaders*	Central assistance @ Rs. 8/- per head per day for boarding and lodging expenses for a 30-day course or the actual expenditure, whichever is less.

Number of Institutions for leprosy Treatment

2133. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Institutions Government have opened for treating leprosy paients, State-wise;

(b) the proposed programme for the Fifth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The National Leprosy Control Programme for Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Statement

The number of Leoprosy Control Units, Survey, Education and Treatment Centres and number of Control Centres by Voluntary Organisationson Government of India grant-in-aid opened under National Leprosy Control Programme since the inception of the Programme in 1955 is given below State-wise.

	States	Leprosy Control Units	Survey, Education & Treatment Centres	Control Centres run by Voluntary Organisations
1	Andhra Pradesh	81	192	7
2	Assam	1	19	2
3	Bihar	25	15	[illegible]
4	Gujarat	3	105	3
5	Himachal Pradesh	6	4	
6	Haryana		[illegible]	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	30	
8	Kerala	1	151	3
9	Madhya Pradesh	6	81	1
10	Manipur	4	1	
11	Maharashtra	34	444	3
12	Mysore	16	65	1
13	Meghalaya	..	6	
14.	Nagaland	..	2	..
15.	Pondicherry	..	20	
16.	Orissa	25	82	..
17.	Rajasthan	..	25	
18	Tamil Nadu	32	122	4
19.	Tripura	1	..	..
20	Uttar Pradesh	23	60	4
21.	West Bengal	25	..	..
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	1	..
23	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	22	..
	TOTAL :	238	1479	31

Medical remedies to victims inhaling poisonous gas near Shahdara

2134. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of Shahdara and Delhi, U.P. border had to inhale poisonous gas on the 27th June, 1973 emitted from burning drums containing phosphorus; and

(b) If so, the medical remedies proposed for the affected persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Government are not aware of any person residing in Shahadara and Delhi-U.P. Border area having been affected by poisonous gas on 27th June, 1973 on account of phosphorus burning.

(b) Does not arise.

Food distribution through Village Service Societies and Primary Marketing Societies

2135. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering a proposal to give bigger role in food distribution; and

(b) if so, whether all the village service societies and primary marketing societies have been asked to involve themselves in the food distribution machinery and to manage fair prices shops in rural urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Foodgrains are already being distributed through a net-work of Fair Price Shops and Co-operative stores throughout the country. One of the salient features of the wholesale trade take over is that the consumer co-operatives in the rural areas should be utilised for retail distribution to the maximum extent. Since distribution is the responsibility of the State Governments, they have been advised from time to time to improve the working of the fair price shops.

Conference on Role of Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Societies

2136. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two-day conference on the role of Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Societies was held in July, 1973; and

(b) if so, how many delegates participated and what decisions were taken in the conference in regard to the role that Cooperative Marketing Societies could play?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A Conference on the "Role of Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Societies in procurement and distribution of foodgrains" was convened in New Delhi by the National Cooperative Union of India for the 7th and 8th July, 1973. The Conference, however, concluded on the 7th July, 1973, itself, as the entire agenda was discussed and recommendations finalised in one day.

(b) 44 delegates participated in the Conference. The recommendations made by the Conference are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Recommendations made by the Conference on the "Role of Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Societies in procurement and distribution of foodgrains"

The Conference on the "Role of Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Societies in Procurement and Distribu-

tion of Foodgrains" held on 7th July, 1973 reviewed the procurement operations for wheat in various States and expressed satisfaction over the contribution made by Cooperative Agricultural Marketing Societies in the total wheat procurement in the country. The Conference made the following suggestions with a view to enlarging the role of Cooperatives in the wholesale and distributive trade.

1. The Government should declare a long term policy defining permanent role of cooperatives in procurement of foodgrains, so that they may build up necessary wherewithal. Cooperatives should be execlusive agency to make purchases from farmers as agent of F.C.I., States (Food Department) or any other agency. This would avoid unhealthy competition among different purchasing agencies.

2. The procurement prices of various foodgrains should be determined in consultation with the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation and Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Societies of surplus producing States.

3. The Bonus Scheme, announced recently by the Government of India should be extended upto 30th November, 1973.

4. Cooperatives are forced to open purchase Centres where not much arrivals are there. Such Centres are not viable and Cooperatives lose in running them. Such Centres should be subsidised by the Government.

5. The Commercial banks at present insist on 10 to 20 per cent margins while giving loans to cooperatives for purchase of foodgrains. This is unnecessary in view of the purchases being made on behalf of the Government and when loans are given at latters guarantee. Government should issue directions to nationalised Banks to this effect.

6. The Food Corporation of India takes discriminating decisions in regard to terms and conditions while appointing cooperatives as their agents in different States. It is necessary to prescribe uniform terms and conditions for all States. The Food Corporation of India gives different rates of incidentals to cooperatives. There should be State level committees to decide such rates.

7. The Food Corporation of India should review from time to time its functional relationship with Cooperatives. It should not put such conditions while inviting tenders for various works which unreasonably are to the disadvantage of cooperatives. In case of more than one agency operating for procurement of foodgrains along with Cooperatives, the area for each should be demarcated on long term basis.

8. The F.C.I. and State Governments adopt a policy of pick and choose in appointing cooperatives as their purchasing agents. They should involve cooperative structure as a whole and not a few societies here and there. It is in the interest of F.C.I., Food Departments, to use cooperatives only as this would streamline procurement operations and reduce cost of handling.

9. The Food Corporation of India should deal only with the State Cooperative Marketing Societies and not with Primary Cooperatives.

10. In States where marketing cooperatives are weak National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation should operate for procurement in collaboration with local societies and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation should be given the same facilities as to State Marketing Societies.

11. The Cooperatives should examine the feasibility of making outright purchases in addition to making monopoly purchase for F.C.I. and Government.

12. In view of prices being fixed for major crops, the scheme of linking of

credit with marketing may be considered for implementation. If Cooperatives function as sole agency for supply of credit and agricultural inputs, linking of credit with marketing can be adopted effectively.

13. Where Cooperatives and other agencies have purchased wheat from farmers, supply of requirements of farmers as producers and consumers at reasonable price should be ensured. The ultimate objective should be to develop an integrated approach viz. supply of inputs, agricultural credit, procurement, storage and distribution within the framework of Cooperative Movement.

14. The Conference took note of the provisions in Cooperatives such laws as in Uttar Pradesh, empowering the Government to change the management of the societies, if Government guaranteed loans given to societies. It is apprehended that loans raised for procurement with Government guarantee may be used by the Government for changing the Board, even when the latter achieved outstanding results in operations. To encourage the Board of Management of cooperatives and to give them fair chance such provisions should be repealed.

15. To give encouragement to farmers, incentives, reward should be given to such farmers who gave their own wheat to cooperatives and worked for procurement drive. Special rewards should be given to such cooperatives in each block and district which procured maximum wheat.

As regards the role of cooperatives in distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities the Conference made the following observations, suggestions:—

1. Inter-State movement of foodgrains should be done on cooperative to cooperative basis and or through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation. In this connection it was suggested that since major quantity of foodgrains procured is for internal consumption itself cooperatives themselves should store foodgrains purchased by them. They may distribute it on the direction of F.C.I./Government. This would avoid un-necessary movement for foodgrains purchased. The cost of procurement and distribution will also be reduced.

2. Transport is one of the bottlenecks in the movement of foodgrains procured by cooperatives. As priority is given to F.C.I., it should also be given to cooperatives.

3. All the fair price shops should be allotted only to Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives and or Consumers Cooperatives. Not only foodgrains, but distribution of all essential commodities, such as Ghee, cloth, oil, sugar, cement, kerosene oil etc. should be entrusted to cooperatives on permanent basis both in the urban and rural areas. Tractor and spare parts, machines, tyres etc. should be supplied to farmers through cooperatives The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation should be allowed to import tractors on behalf of farmers and State Federations It should also be given licence to import fertilizers for Central Pool, pack it according to requirements and supply to farmers. Effective coordination should be established between agricultural marketing cooperatives and consumer cooperatives.

4. Financial assistance in the form of Share Capital contribution, Managerial subsidies, Loans etc. should be provided to village service societies and primary marketing societies in respect of supply of consumers goods including foodgrains on the same pattern as to consumers cooperatives under the centrally sponsored scheme to meet the requirement of consumer stores. Government should give guarantee to Agricultural Marketing Societies and Village Societies for loss on account of undertaking distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities.

5. While fixing retail prices of foodgrains and other essential commodi-

ties consumers cooperatives and other consumers organisations should be consulted.

6. The National Cooperative Union of India should organise a broad based conference on consumers protection in collaboration with N.C.C.F. and other consumers organisations.

The Conference felt that the achievements of Cooperatives are not properly made known to public. All publicity media should be adopted to highlight the achievements of cooperative societies. Prominent cooperators from States where cooperatives have achieved more than 60 per cent of their procurement targets should be invited for discussion on T V. and All India Radio.

Soil Conservation Schemes during Firth Plan

2137. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Agriculture Ministry has stressed the need for proper drainage facilities in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has provided Rs 45 crores for the soil conservation scheme in the central sector during Fifth Plan,

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(d) the States to be benefited by this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir The importance of proper drainage facilities has been stressed in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission has provided Rs. 40 crores for soil conservation scheme under Centrally Sponsored Sector. Under this Scheme it is proposed to intensify the soil conservation programme in the catchments of 21 River Valley Projects.

(d) The protection of the catchments of these 21 River Valley Projects will benefit directly the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, in which the reservoirs are situated. Indirectly however, the States which obtain power and irrigation supplies from these projects will also benefit because their life will be prolonged.

Houses for the Poor in Tamil Nadu

2138 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu has taken a big leap forward regarding houses for the poor and if so, how far this is true,

(b) which other States have built houses for the poor,

(c) whether the Centre has also helped the State Governments in this regard, and

(d) if so, how many States and what kind of help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) Almost all the State Governments and implementing various social housing schemes introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing which are intended to cater to the housing needs of the people falling under lower income brackets. Under the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme the Government of Tamil Nadu have achieved good progress The Tamil Nadu Housing Board have also introduced a scheme known as 'Houses for all through Daily Savings' in collaboration with the Syndicate

Bank. A similar scheme has also been introduced by the Gujarat Housing Board with the financial cooperation of some nationalised banks.

(c) and (d). Prior to Fourth Five Year Plan, Central assistance for social housing schemes used to be released on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments under each scheme. From the beginning of the Fourth Plan, Central assistance for all State-sector schemes is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any specific head of development. For the following two Central-sector schemes, specific assistance is given project-wise in the manner indicated against them:—

	Loan	Grant
(a) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.	50% of the cost of approved project.	37½% of the cost of approved project.
(b) Provision of house-sites for landless workers in rural areas.	Nil	100 % of the cost of approved projects.

Short Supply of high yielding Seeds and its effect on Kharif Programme

2139. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high-yielding seeds known as the seeds of plenty are in short supply;

(b) if so, whether the crash kharif programme like the last crash rabi scheme is not likely to yield much if adequate quantities of good quality seeds are not made available;

(c) if so, whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has expressed this; and

(d) if so, whether last three years performance in the seed farm shows that targets have been missed by wide margins; if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). On account of the drought conditions prevailing in some parts of the country in Kharif 1972, it was apprehended that shortages of seeds of some of the varieties may occur for the Kharif 1973 programmes. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had also expressed concern over the likely seed availability for the kharif, 1973 programmes. The Government of India in consultation with State Governments reviewed the seed requirements and arrangements being made for supply of seeds to the farmers. Special summer seed production programmes were organised wherever feasible. As a result of the steps taken by the Government, it was possible to meet the seed requirements in case of most of the crops. Shortages were experienced in case of hybrid jowar, and groundnut but even here, the State Governments procured good quality jowar for seed purposes in order to meet the requirements of farmers.

(d) By and large, the State Governments, on the basis of the need for seeds as assessed by them take up seed production at the State seed multiplication farms and have been able to meet their requirements. The seed production programmes by the various agencies are being kept under constant review in order to make the maximum use of these farms to produce the largest quantities of seeds possible, keeping in view the requirements of seeds for different crops and varieties.

All India Convention of National Students Union

2140. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first All-India convention of the National Students

Union was held in Bombay on 7th July, 1973;

(b) whether in the Conference a demand has been made for radical change in educational system;

(c) what were the other resolutions passed; and

(d) whether the Ministry has considered the recommendations and if so, the decisions thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The convention was held from July 6—8, 1973 at Bombay.

(b) to (d). The Resolutions adopted at the Convention have been received and are being examined.

Help to Farmers in Gujarat for better Crops Prospects

2141. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is confidant that due to the good monsoon, the Gujarat State is hoping for better crops prospects this year;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are considering to give full help to the farmers who have not enough money due to last year's drought;

(c) whether the State Government has been asked to give full help to those who were affected and cannot fully utilise his land; and

(d) if so, what help State and Union Governments will provide to these farmers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The normal rains during the South-West monsoon season so far in both the regions of the State have brightened the prospects of kharif crops. Much will, however, depend on the behaviour of monsoon in the later part of the season.

(b) to (d). A short-term loan of Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned to Gujarat State for the purchase and distribution of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides to farmers, during kharif 1973.

Steps for Success of Bonus Scheme

2142. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bonus Scheme has failed to enthuse farmers;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for its failure;

(c) whether it is evident from the fact that Ministry of Agriculture expected less than three lakh tonnes upto end of July, 1973; and

(d) if so, what other steps are being taken to enthuse farmers?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) to (d). Although because of shortfall in production and high ruling prices of other grains, the procurement of wheat has not picked up as per expectation, it has increased by about 5.30 lakh tonnes after the announcement of the bonus scheme.

Intensive Campaign for Surveillance and Control of Small pox

2143. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an intensive campaign for surveillance and control of smallpox is being launched all over the country by Government along with active cooperation of the World Health Service;

(b) if it is so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether their campaign has resulted in arresting the spread of smallpox in this country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The results can be assessed after the campaign is over.

Statement

Details of intensive campaign for surveilance and control of Smallpox.

1. *Campaign in the Urban areas viz. Municipalities/Corporations (During July and August, 1973).*

(a) *Active search for Smallpox cases:*

Active search for Smallpox cases to be carried out for one week in each month by mobilizing all the health staff of the Municipalities/ Corporations and by further augmenting their efforts with the help of the additional staff from the concerned districts.

(b) *Containment follow-up:*

After identification of smallpox endemic foci, action for effectifive containment and follow up is to be initiated. For this, apart from the Municipal health staff, the district mobile squad and other available staff of the district will be utilised.

II. *Intensive Campaign (September to December, 1973).*

(A) *Objectives:* From the operational point of view, the States have been divided into endemic States and other States.

(a) *Endemic States:* (U. P., West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh). The object of the campaign is to detect and reduce substantially the present smallpox endemic foci in these States during the low incidence season, to the extent that the programme will have a manageable number of remaining foci to deal with during 1974.

(b) *Other States:* In the remaining States, the objective is to indentify and eliminate all smallpox endemic foci by the end of 1973. Subsequently an operational mechianism is to be established, so that any importation of infection could be promptly detected and investigated.

(B) *Personnel for the intensive campaign:*

The existing staff at the Primary Health Centres, District and State level, including the *State-level surveillance* teams, will participate in this campaign. Moreover 22 additional teams consisting of an Epidemiologist, a Para-Medical Assistant and a Driver will be organized to strengthening the operations during the campaign period (September-December).

(C) *Plan of Work:*

The main activity under the Plan is an active search for unreported foci and their effective containment. Accordingly, the following plan of work has been formulated.

(a) *In Endemic States:* The Epidemiologist assigned to this campaign and the existing staff at the State level will be responsible for a group of four to six districts so that all problem areas in each of the States could be covered.

A State-wide active search for smallpox cases is to be carried out by mobilizing all Health and Family Planning staff in the district for one week each month in October, November and December.

(b) *In Other States:* Though the epidemiological methods to eliminate foci are similar to those in endemic

States, yet a flexible approach in operations, varying from area to area, will be required.

For concurrent assessment, coordination of activities and periodic review of the progress achieved, separate appraisal units, one for each of the endemic States and two for the non-endemic States, have been formed.

Every month, a meeting to review the progress of the campign will be help in the State Capital.

Development Projects by Church's Auxiliary for Social Action

2145 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether CASA (The Church's Auxiliary for Social Action) has been helping the people in various villages throughout India and by giving food in exchange for work in building community assets like wells, percolation tanks, schools and health centres,

(b) the number of development projects completed by the CASA and the places where these are located;

(c) the number of persons benefited therefrom; and

(d) the nature of Governmental assistance made available to this agency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. CASA has been assisting a number of community self-help projects in different parts of the country through "Food-for-Work" programmes. A statement giving information about the projects assisted by CASA during the last four years and the States where they are located, as furnished by CASA, is laid on the Table of the House. (*Pleaced in Library. See* No. LT-5328/73). 17 60 lakh persons are stated to have been benefited through CASA'S "Food -for-Work" programmes, while the advantage on account of the projects was derived by the community as a whole

All the programmes undertaken by CASA are stated to have been carried out in collaboration with the respective State Governments. Information about the exact nature of assistance provided to CASA by the State Governments concerned is not available. No assistance has been provided to the agency by the Government of India

Price fixed for Sugarcane and actually paid by Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu for the season 1972-73

2146. SHRI M R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the statutory price fo. sugarcane fixed for each sugar factory in Tamil Nadu for the season 1972-7, and also the amount actually paid as on the 30th June, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) A statement giving factory-wise the statutory minimum cane price fixed in Tam.l Nadu, the price actually paid by them and the total cane price paid upto 30.6 1973 for cane purchased upto that date for the season 1972-73 is attached Further, the State Government have recently issued directions to all the sugar factories m the State to pay Rs. 5/- per tonne of cane in addition to the statutory minimum price fixed for them or Rs 90/- per tonne whichever is higher

Statement

Statement showing factory-wise the statutory minimum cane price fixed

in Tamil Nadu, the price actually paid by them and the total cane price paid upto 30-6-73 for cane purchased upto that date for the season 1972-73.

Factory	Sugarcane price in Rs. per quintal for 1972—73 season		Cane price paid upto 30-6-73 for cane purchased in 1972-73 season upto 30-6-73 (Lakh Rs.)	
	Statutory minimum notified for delivery at factory gate	Actually paid being paid for delivery at factory gate as intimated by the factory		
1	2	3	4	
Ambur	9·60	9·60	193·36	Up to 15-4-73
Madurantakam	9·03	9·03	151·46	
Thiru Arooran	8·75	8·75	98·31	
Nellikupam	8·00	8·00	335·64	
Lalgudi	9·50	10·00	211 29	
Cauvery	8·75	8·75	148·97	
Pugalur	9·41	9·41	233·79	
Salem	9·03	9·03	145·58	Up to 22-6-73
Madura	9·32	9·32	49·55	
Amravathi	9·03	9·03	96·07	
Sakthi	9·79	11·50	593·16	
Villupuram	8·66	8·66	192·0-	
Aruna	9·03	9·03	208·96	
Allanganallur	9·50	9·50	144·28	
Kallakurichi	8·85	9 00	82·85	
Dharampuri	8·00	9·00	109·29	

Amount outstanding against Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu

2147.SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected and due from Sugar Factories by way of sugarcane cess, factory-wise, for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) what development work is undertaken in each factory area and the amount spent during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Average Recovery of Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu for 1971-72 and 1972-73

2148. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICLTURE pleased to state the average recovery of the Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu, factory-wise, for the months of April, May and June during the seasons 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH). A statement giving factory-wise the percentage recovery of sugar from cane in the State of Tamil Nadu during the months of April, May and June of the seasons 1971-72 and 1972-73 is attached.

Statement

Statement giving factory-wise percentage recovery of sugar from cane in the State of Tamil Nadu during the months of April, May and June for the seasons 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Factory	1971-72 season			1972-73 season		
	April '72	May '72	June '72	April '73	May '73	June '73
1. Ambur	10·10	N.W.	N.W	9·31	N.W.	N.W.
2. Nadurantakam	9·34	N.W.	N.W.	9·40	8·44	N.W.
3. Thiru Arooran	8·43	6·98	4·54	7·23	5·76	4·08
4. Mellikuppam	8·71	7·36	5·59	8·38	6·71	5·71
5. Lalgudi	10·04	8·46	N.W.	8·65	7·61	N.W.
6. Cauvery	8·69	6·16	N.W.	8·18	7·10	N.W.
7. Pugalur	9·62	8·40	8·11	8·63	7·44	N.W.
8. Salem	9·52	8·51	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	6·69
9. Madura	9·90	8·76	7·87	8·29	7·49	6·99
10. Amravathi	N.W.	N.W.	8·28	8·02	7·60	8 34
11. Sakthi	10·13	8·59	7·18	9·34	8·39	7·78
12. Nillupuram	8·80	7·88	N.W.	8 68	7·52	N.W.
13. Aruna	10·00	8·80	7·28	8·78	7 37	6 97
14. Allanganalur	10·03	10·29	N.W.	8·92	7·79	6 52
15. Kallakurichi	8·89	7·74	6·85	8·78	7·87	7 55
16. Dharampuri	8·30	N.W.	N.W.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.W.—Not worked.

N.A.—Not available.

काम चलाऊ आधार पर केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में कार्यरत डाक्टर

2149. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा में लगभग जनरल डाक्टर कुछ वर्षों से काम चलाऊ आधार पर काम कर रहे है,

(ख) उनके वेतन, वरीयता, उच्च प्रशिक्षण पर इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है, और

(ग) इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियों के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए के० किस्कु) : (क) जी हां जहां तक केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन जनरल ड्यूटी अफसर ग्रेड–II में नियुक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है यह बात सत्य है ।

(ख) इन्हें भी केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के नियमित अधिकारियों के समान वेतन तथा नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग भत्ता दिया जाता है । वैसे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से नियमित आधार पर नियुक्ति की जाने पर ही वरिष्ठता की मांग करते है । ऐसे डाक्टरों की संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से उनका नियमित रूप से नियुक्ति हो जाने के बाद ही स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा लेने की सुविधायें दी जाती है ।

(ग) तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त किए गये इन अधिकारियों के स्थान पर धीरे धीरे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गये नियमित अधिकारियों को लगाया जा रहा है ।

Proposal for more Private and Mini buses in Delhi

2150. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private buses and mini-buses in service in Delhi,

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to hire more private and Mini buses for the purpose in the near future, and

(c) if so, the time by which the proposal will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) The State Transport Authority Delhi, has granted regular permit for 57 big size stage carriages (buses) and 85 mini buses (including 20 permits to Delhi Transport Corporation) for operation in the Union Territory In addition 6 temporary permits for mini buses have also been issued (including one to D T C Besides these the Delhi Transport Corporation has also hired 182 big size private buses (covered by contract carriage permit) for operation under its control

(b) and (c) Additional private buses are engaged as a last resort to meet the extra-ordinary traffic pressures because of shortage of fleet as was done on the occasion of Asia 1972 World Fair

Opening of Central School in Shahdara and Delhi City

2151 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for opening Central Schools in New Delhi (South), whereas no Central School has so far been opened in Delhi City; and

(b) whether Government of India would consider to open Central Schools in Delhi Shahdara and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) (b). The Central Schools which are primarily intended for the transferable Government employees, are set up in places where there is concentration of transferable Central Government employees and also subject to the availability of suitable land. Schools in New Delhi (South) have been opened since land has been made available in this locality. There is no proposal at present for opening a Central School in Delhi Shahdara. If there be a demand for such a school in Delhi Shahdara, the proposal will be considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, provided the prescribed norms for setting up a school are satisfied and suitable plot of land for school is also available.

Taking over of Dr Joshi's Hospital, Karol Bagh, New Delhi by Delhi Administration

2152. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has taken over Dr Joshi's Hospital in Karol Bagh, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to expand the hospital; and

(d) if so, the main features of the expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes, with effect from the 9th April, 1970.

(b) The Hospital was founded by Dr. N. C. Joshi. After Dr. Joshi's death in 1947, the Hospital was administered by Dr. N. C. Joshi Hospital Society. The financial resources available at the disposal of the hospital, however, started dwindling day by day so much so that it became impossible for its Management to run it. The Management therefore, approached the Government to take over the Hospital and run it as a Government Hospital. The Hospital was accordingly taken over by the Administration on the 9th April, 1970

(c) Yes

(d) It is proposed to expand the hospital by raising its bed strength to 170 during the 5th Five Year Plan period subject to the approval by the Planning Commission and availability of funds

Taking over of Regional Engineering Colleges

2153 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over Regional Engineering Colleges from next year; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

बुन्देल खंड संभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

2154 श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देल खंड संभाग में एक केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कहां पर होगा?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन्ना साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Conference of Cartoonists held at Bangalore

2155. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of famous Cartoonists was held at Bangalore in the month of May, 1973;

(b) whether the Conference put forth any suggestions for the use of cartoons as a medium for educational and social changes; and

(c) if so, what decisions Government have taken on that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The rence was sponsored by the Government of India. However, Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the press about such a Conference organise by Ecumenical Christian Centre.

(b) Details are not available with the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

New Houses and sites for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu

2156. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of proving new houses and house-sites through the State Housing Board of Tamil Nadu for the year 1972-73;

(b) the schemes to provide own houses to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes in the cities of Madras, Tiruchi, Madurai, Coimbator and Salem; and

(c) the total funds allotted by the Central Government to the Tamil Nadu State Housing Board for the year 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The State Housing Board is a statutory organisation set up by the State Government. It is an executing agency for the housing programme of the State. The detailed programme of construction of new houses and house-sites entrusted to the Housing Board by the State Government is not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) Annual Plan allocations are made to the State as a whole under the Backward Classes Sector and not District-wise. According to the information available, the Government of Tamil Nadu have provided in the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 5.66 lakhs on Housing and Rs. 15.00 lakhs on House-sites for the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. Under the housing scheme, a subsidy of 75 per cent of the cost of construction is given to the beneficiary subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2000 per house. The balance of 25 per cent is to be contributed by the beneficiary in the form of cash, labour and materials etc. In the case of House sites, a subsidy ranging between Rs. 200—500 per site is given depending on local conditions of each State. The expenditure under State Plan is shared between the State and Central Government in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants'.

(c) The Government of India do not provide financial assistance to the State Housing Boards directly.

Houses for Public in Delhi by D.D.A.

2157. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families living in the Union Territory of Delhi who will get residential buildings constructed by the Government, class-wise upto the end of 1975; and

(b) the number of applicants which are getting quarters being build up by D.D.A. up to March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) About 31,000 flats are likely to be made available by the D.D.A. Class-wise fiffiures have not been worked out.

(b) About 4596 D D A. flats are ready for offer.

Extension of Break water wall in Ratnagiri Harbour to Obtain Tranquility

2158. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has asked for additional loan to extend the breakwater wall in the Ratnagiri Harbour with a view to obtaining tranquility in the harbour all round the year;

(b) whether the Central Power and Research Station at Khadakwasala has opened that the extension of the wall is necessary to obtain tranquility of water all the year round; and

(c) what is the decision of the Government of India in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra have requested for enhancement of the Fourth Plan allocation in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme relating to development of Ratnagiri port from Rs. 197.00 lakhs to Rs. 257.00 lakhs for (i) extension of breakwater from 1500 ft. to 1900 ft. and (ii) provision of a passenger-*cum*-cargo jetty, and reclamation of a small area of about 8 acres.

(b) The Central Water Power and Research Station has reported, after model studies, that a 1500 ft. long breakwater under execution will afford tranquil conditions within the present scope of development of the port all round the year except for few days during the stormy conditions.

(c) The provision of the proposed passenger*cum*-cargo jetty and the reclamation of an additional area of 8 acres has been agreed to in principle. The views of the Government of Maharashtra regarding the extension of the breakwater will be given due consideration in the light of technical and economic aspects of the question.

Universities governed by Central Acts

2159 SHRI SHANKERRAO SOVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Universities that are governed by Central Acts;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government prescribed any rules for the admission of students to medical courses; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received that these rules are being violated by the Universities concerned during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The following Universities have been established and are governed by Acts of Central Legislature:

(1) Delhi University, Delhi.

(2) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

(3) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

(4) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

(5) Visva Bharti, Santiniketan.

(6) North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The Universities being autonomous bodies, frame their own rules of admission and also deal with complaints, if any, in that behalf.

Formation of Shipping Conference of South-East Asian Countries including India and Bangladesh

2160 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Bangladesh has mooted the formation of a Shipping Conference of South-East Asian countries including India and Bangladesh,

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard, and

(c) the steps taken so far in pursuance of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c) Presumably the Hon. Member is referring to the news item appearing in one of the Financial dailies in which it was stated that the Chairman, Bangladesh Shipping Corporation, while receiving the second Indian vessel from the Shipping Corporation of India at Calcutta had visualised the setting up of such a Conference No formal proposal has, however, been received from the Bangladesh Government in this behalf so far

The Government of India would support such a proposal when received as it would facilitate movement of cargo and promote intra-regional trade in South East Asia.

Small-scale Irrigation Programme of Rajasthan

2161 DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any small-scale irrigation programme has been submitted by Rajasthan Government for the ensuing year and for the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the cost and the main features thereof, and

(c) the decision of the Planning Commission/Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) A Draft Fifth Five Year Plan which also indicate the proposed outlay for 1974-75 has been received from Rajasthan Government

(b) The provision proposed for Minor Irrigation for the Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs 23 39 crores which includes Rs 5 00 crores for Surface Water Schemes and Rs 18 39 crores for ground water schemes The outlay proposed for the year 1974-75 is Rs 3 21 crores

(c) The Draft Plan is yet to be discussed and finalised

Starvation Death in Kerala

2162 SHRI A K GOPALAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported starvation deaths in some parts of Kerala,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government, and

(c) the action taken by Government for the prompt supply of food to the affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government has reported that there has been no case of starvation deaths in Kerala so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Necessary allotment of foodgrains from Central pool has been made to the State Government.

Problem of Mal-nutrition and Undernutrition among the children of Agricultural Workers

2163. DR. SARADISH ROY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have worked out any scheme to deal with the problem of mal-nutrition and undernutrition among the children of Agricultural Workers, and

(b) if not, what measures Government have contemplated to meet the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K KISKU): (a) and (b). The Government of India have been implementing since 1963 a scheme called the "Applied Nutrition Programme", which is directed mainly towards the rural population/agricultural workers with the object of improving their nutritional status. In this programme, stress is laid on the production and consumption of nutritious food, such as fish, eggs, fruits and vegetables by establishing kitchen gardens, community gardens, school gardens, fish ponds and poultry units. The programme has covered 1093 Community Development Blocks up to the end of December 1972.

Drought conditions in the country

2164. SHRI RAMKANWAR:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of drought situation in the various parts of the country, State-wise,

(b) the extent to which the Central assistance has been given to the various states for relief purposes; and

(c) the foodgrains allocations by the Centre to the various States for the same purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is attached

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT$5329/73]

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5329/73]

Statement

Extent of drought situation in the various parts of the country

In the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and parts of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore which were severely affected by drought conditions during last year, the situation has improved as a result of rains received during the current monsoon. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh also where earlier, due to dry spell during most part of July, there had been some damage to the standing crops, the drought condition has considerably improved on account of the rains received during the last few days. Due to satisfactory rains received recently in Madhya Pradesh (except in Rewa Division) the position has improved. In Tripura and Orissa where prevalence of drought conditions was earlier reported, there have been heavy

rains. In West Bengal there have been good rains and the drought conditions do not prevail.

2. The recent rains have had a welcome effect in easing the drinking water position and the availability of fodder. There has been a substantial reduction in the number of persons engaged on relief works indicating the resumption of normal agricultural operations.

Water Supply Hour in Kali Masjid Area of Delhi

2165. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether First and Second Floor residents of Mohalla Hindu Wara, Kali Masjid (Bazar Sita Ram), Delhi have been getting tap water only in the night viz. from 9/10 p.m. for the last about a month,

(b) whether the Corporation authorities have curtailed the water supply hours with the result that the residents actually do not get water supply during day time viz., no water supply from 5 a.m to 9/10 p m ; and

(c) what steps Government now propose to take to start the water supply to the said area during day time also, since the Corporation authorities have failed to take note of the miserable plight of residents inspite of he repeated complaints already lodged with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): According to information received from the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the position is as under:—

(a) No.

(b) No. On the other hand the water pressure has improved through the commissioning of a new water main from Wazirabad to Ajmeri Gate.

(c) Does not arise. No complaints have been received by the Corporation authorities regarding non-availability of waer during entire day time.

Fall in the Output of Wheat in various States

2166. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming drop in this year's output of wheat in the various States and particularly in Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps taken in his regard;

(c) whether the Government of Punjab has set up an expert Committee to go into it, and

(d) if so, the findings of that Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Final estimates of production of foodgrains including wheat for 1972-73 are still being collected from different States The available information, however, indicates that there might be some decrease in the production of wheat in Punjab and some other States during 1972-73

(b) Early hot winds at the maturity period of the crop and attack of rust disease are the main reasons for the decline of productivity of wheat in some of the States.

The strategy to control the rust diseases in wheat crop during 1973-74 is being developed so that there is no wide spread loss due to this epidemic Rust resistant varieties are being arranged for supply to the farmers The package of practices for each variety indicating how and when it should be grown are being drawn up for dissemination to the farmers. In addition a detailed programme of disease surveillance work is being chalk-

ed out for the coming season which inter-alia includes organisation of a training programme in rust survey. Arrangements are also being made to treat all the seed meant for foundation seed purposes with suitable fungicides to control loose-smut

(c) and (d). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received

1973 में राजस्थान के लिए खाद्यान्नों की व्यवस्था

2167 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा की गई विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्यान्नों की मांग की तुलना में इस राज्य को जनवरी 1973 से लेकर आज तक अलग अलग कितना खाद्यान्न दिया गया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : जनवरी, 1973 से राजस्थान द्वारा मांगी गई और उनका सप्लाई की गई विभिन्न किस्मों के खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है —

(हजार मी० टन में)

मास 1973	मांग		सप्लाई की गई	
	गेहूं	कुल अनाज	गेहूं	कुल अनाज
जनवरी	65 0	30 0	21 0	10 7
फरवरी	65 0	--	27 0	18 5
मार्च	68 0	—	37.0	12 0
अप्रैल	40 0	55 0	27 8	15 0
मई	90 0	50 0	56 6	15 1
जून	82 0	85 0	53 0	6 7
जुलाई	90 0	50 0	45 0*	25 0*
अगस्त	60 0	30 0	40 0*	25 0*

*आवंटित की गई मात्रा ।

राजस्थान में मकानों का निर्माण करने हेतु भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को वित्तीय सहायता

2168 **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को मकान देने और उन मकानों के निर्माण हेतु वित्तीय सहायता देने संबंधी अक्तूबर 1971 में बनी योजना राजस्थान के किन-किन स्थानों में लागू है, और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी गई है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). चित्तौड़गढ़ (6318),

झलवाड़ (1052), जोधपुर (743) तथा चुरू (28) जिलों मे 8,141 भावास-स्थल देने की राजस्थान सरकार की परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है, जिनके लिए 11.24 लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता अपेक्षित है। अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं का निष्पादन आरम्भ करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को 2.81 लाख रुपये की राशि अग्रिम रूप से दी गई है। योजना के अन्तर्गत आवास-स्थलों के आवंटियों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे उन पर अपने साधनों से तथा/अथवा उस सहायता से जो उन्हें राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी जाये, मकान बनायें।

'बाल निरीक्षण गृह' में भ्रष्टाचार और धांधली शीर्षक के समाचार

2169. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 मई 1973 के दैनिक नवभारत टाइम्स के पृष्ठ 3 पर 'बाल निरीक्षण गृह में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और धांधली' शीर्षक की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) इस समाचार पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) समाज कल्याण विभाग की देख रेख में कौन-कौन सी संस्थाएं चल रही हैं और उनके कृत्य क्या हैं; और

(घ) उनका इस वर्ष का वार्षिक बजट क्या है और क्या सरकार का विचार बजट के पूर्ण विवरण की एक प्रति लोक सभा पटल पर रखने का है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) और (ख). पूछताछ करने पर उस समाचार के आरोप गलत पाए गए। 26-5-73 के नवभारत टाइम्स मे छपे समाचार की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है जिसमे दिल्ली प्रशासन का प्रतिरोध है।

(ग) और (घ). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 5330/73]।

खाद्यान्नों के आयात में विलम्ब

2170. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :
श्री समर गुह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973 में विदेशों से गेहूं का समय पर [illegible]

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : [illegible] किया गया था।

Price of Milo Purchased from U.S.A.

2171. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government purchased Milo from the U.S. Administration at inordinate high price;

(b) if so, the price paid therefor;

(c) the prices which were prevalent in the U.S. market at the time purchases of Milo were made; and

(d) whether investigations have been made as to how excess prices were paid to the dealers in the United States and what action, if any, has been taken against the officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Enquiries made by Government

have revealed that the milo was purchased from U.S A. at the prevalent prices

(b) $70.52—per tonne F O B U.S ports.

(c) 70 55—84 00 per tonne

(d) Does not arise.

Preservation Assistants in National Archives of India

2172. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the duties prescribed for the Preservation Assistants working in the National Archives of India, New Delhi, and in which category they come viz technical, non-technical ministerial scientific, non-scientific and skilled or semi skilled

(b) whether there exists any promotion channel for these Assistants

(c) whether there are persons who have served for more than 20 years in the same post and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to make a channel for their promotion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) The duties prescribed for the Preservation Assistants in the National Archives of India are given in the attached statement The post is "Non-Ministerial"

(b) No Sir

(c) Yes Sir

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present. Posts of Preservation Assistants are themselves filled entirely by promotion and in such cases it is neither usual nor always possible to provide for further promotional avenues. However, the question of improving their service conditions is being looked into by Government.

Statement

Duties prescribed for preservation Assistants in the National Archives of India, New Delhi

(i) Mechanical and manual repair and restoration of documents, charts, maps, illumined documents, bindings, special documentary materials like birch bark, palm leaf, etc

(ii) Carrying out of connected items of work such as deacidification, removal of patches, preparation of solutions, envelopes restoration of ink, flattening pagination, arrangement, training docketing, etc

(iii) Air cleaning and fumigation of records books, manuscripts and other materials

(iv) Operation of mechanical and electrical appliances and treatment in chemicals for (i) (ii) and (iii) above

(v) Any other duties as may be assigned by the Director of Archives from time to time

Conditions of Allotment of Land to Bharatia Kala Kendra

2173 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the condition on which land was allotted to Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Lytton Road New Delhi

(b) whether conditions are being observed by the Institute and

(c) whether the top floor of the building has been given on rent and if so, to whom and on what rent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) The land was allotted to the Bharatiya Kala

Kendra on the following main terms and conditions:

(1) the land would be used for the construction of their office building, an auditorium and quarters for the essential staff of the Kendra;

(2) the Kendra should pay for the land a premium of Rs 36,000 per acre plus annual ground rent at 5 per cent of the premium,

(3) A multi-storeyed building would be put up within a period of two years from the date of allotment in conformity with the architectural surroundings of the area

(b) No, certain breaches of the terms of the lease have come to notice

(c) Yes; the top floor has been let out by the Bharatiya Kala Kendra Trust to the Government of India on a monthly rent of Rs 7066/- (Rs seven thousand sixty-six only)

Grants to Bharatiya Kala Kendra, New Delhi

2174. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants are being given annually to Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Lytton Road, New Delhi,

(b) if so, the amount given each year during the last three years,

(c) whether any amount was given towards building construction, and

(d) if so, the quantum thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information for the last three years is attached

(c) Yes Sir

(d) Rs. 75,000/- for the construction of its building (Teaching Block and auditorium only excluding residential block) and Rs 50,000/- for lighting, equipment and furniture of the Hall The amount was released in instalments during the period 1968-69 to 1973-74

Statement

Amount of grant sanctioned to the Bharatiya Kala Kendra, New Delhi during the last three years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Scheme of Building Grants to Cultural Organisations		
1970-71	NIL	
1971-72	Rs 30,000/-	Construction of its Building (Teaching Block and auditorium only excluding residential block).
	Rs. 45,000/-	For equipment.
1972-73	NIL	
Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Dance-Drama and Theatre Ensembles.		
1970-71	NIL	
1971-72	NIL	
1972-73	Rs. 30,000/-	On account grant for salaries of artistes and cost of production.

Grants sanctioned by the Sangeet Natak Akademi

1970-71	Rs. 10,000/-	Salaries of music teachers.
1971-72	Rs. 10,000/-	Training in Classical music. (salaries of the teachers)
1972-73	Rs. 10,000/-	For training in classical music. (salaries of the teachers).

Criteria of selection of drought prone districts for World Bank Aid

2175. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased o state:

(a) whether 54 districts all over the country have been declared as drought-prone areas;

(b) whether out of these 54, only six Districts have been selected for aid from World Bank; and

(c) if so, the criteria laid down for selecting only these six Districts as all 54 were declared as drought prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. 54 Districts have been identified for converate under the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir. Although only 6 Districts have been selected as pilot projects, more districts might be considered for aid from the World Bank at a later stage.

(c) The selection has been made mainly from among districts which (a) have a low rainfall (b) are covered under the Centrally sponsored Integrated Pilot Project on Dry-land Farming and (c) have a larger percentage of area within the district covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme.

Closure of Vanaspati Industry due to shortfall in production of Oil seeds

2176. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the production of oil seeds;

(b) whether it has affected the production of edible oil;

(c) whether the Vanaspati Oil Industry closed their units in many parts of the country; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to supply adequate quantity of edible oil to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There were some closures, mainly in May, 1973 the number of such closures ranging from 14 to 18 (in defferent weeks) out of a total of 79 units normally in production.

(d) Imports were arranged on a priority basis despite the prevailing shortage and high prices in world markets as well, and its delivery on allotment to the vanaspati factories expedited. Other steps taken include encouragement of larger crushing of cottonseed and rice bran and utilisation of their oils, greater utilisation of minor oilseeds of tree origin; restriction of the use of groundnut oil and mustard oil by utilisation of other substitute oils in the manufacture of vanaspati; and increased production of traditional as well as non-traditional oilseeds like soybean and sunflower seed.

Difficulties of Agriculturists of drought affected Maharashtra Even after arrival of Monsoon

2177. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the difficulties faced by the agriculturists of the drought

affected areas of Maharashtra still continue even after the arrival of Monsoon;

(b) if so, whether the Centre will continue to assist the drought prone areas; and

(c) the nature of the assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As a result of the rains recently received in Maharashtra, the position has improved considerably and the difficulties of the agriculturists have been substantially reduced.

(b) and (c). Central Financial assistance of Rs. 126.64 crores has been released to the State Government for drought relief measures so far. Such further central assistance as may become necessary be given in the light of prescribed procedure and rules would be provided to the State Government.

Delegation to Canada for urgent supply of foodgrain

2178. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a delegation is proposed to be sent to Canada to have detailed discussion for the urgent supply of foodgrains and edible oils;

(b) if so, the composition of the delegation; and

(c) by what time a final discussion is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There is at present no proposal under consideration of the Government to send such a delegation.

जल्दी से बढ़ने वाले केले तथा पपीते की खेती के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

2179. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को जल्दी से बढ़ने वाले केले तथा पपीते की खेती के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के जिलों में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना

2180 श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के [illegible] है तथा आदिवासियों [illegible] पिछड़े वर्ग के क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के प्रसार के लिये सरकार द्वारा [illegible] खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में कपास की सघन खेती

2181. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में विशेषकर बुरहा-

नपुर तहसील मे कपास की सघन खेती सम्भव है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इस क्षेत्र में कपास की सघन खेती की उन्नति के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) जी हा। पूर्वी निमाड जिले की बुरहानपुर तहसील म कपास का सघन खेती का प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये वर्ष 1973-74 म 16 000 हैक्टयर क्षेत्र मे अधिकतम कपास उत्पादन (सघन खेती) की एक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार इस जिले मे कपास विकास योजना भी क्रियान्वित कर रही है।

Shortfall in the Production of foodgrains in M P during 1972-73

2182 SHRI G C DIXIT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of shortfall in foodgrains production of M P in 1972 73 as compared to the other State of the country

(b) the requirement of foodgrains of M P State according to the population and

(c) how much foodgrains was allotted to M P State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Final estimates of production of foodgrains for 1972-73 for different States including Madhya Pradesh have not yet become available from all the States In the absence of firm estimates, it is not possible to indicate the percentage of short-fall in foodgrains production of Madhya Pradesh as compared to other States

(b) the requirement of foodgrains depends on a number of variable factors like availability of foodgrains and other substitutable foodstuffs, their relative prices, levels of income, population growth and extent of urbanisation, etc In the absence of reliable data on the various factors influencing foodgrain consumption as also non-availability of estimates of food grain production in 1972-73, it is not possible to indicate precisely the requirement of foodgrains However the Madhya Pradesh Government have indicated the requirements of rice wheat and Jowar for the current year as 72 5 lakh tonnes

(c) The quantities of foodgrains supplied to Madhya Pradesh from the Central pool during January to June 1973 was about 155 thousand tonnes For the months of July and August the State has allotted 35 000 tonne of wheat from the Central pool

Production of Marek's Vaccine

2183 SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for not producing Marek s Vaccine when India has some very good scientists capable of doing it and

(b) whether Government propose to fix a period for producing that vaccine in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Projects for the commercial production of Market's vaccine was not initiated earlier as the disease being of a recent origin there was no demand from the Poultry Industry for its supply

IVRI has in the meantime developed the know-how and technology for its manufacture Initiation of suitable project for its production on commercial scale is under consideration

(b) Fixation of a specific period for taking up this production will be decided when the project is finalised

Setting up a National Poultry Research Institute

2184. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Poulary Research Institute similar to the National Diary Research Institute; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Regulation of Hatchery and Chicken Feed Business

2185. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULRE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poultry farmers all over India are getting sub-standard chickens and feeds in the market, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to properly regulate these hatchery and feed business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No Sir. Standard chicks and feed are being marketed by the Government institutions and private sector companies in intensive poultary production areas, although the possibility of small hatcheries and feed mixing units supplying sub-standard chicks and feed in outlying areas cannot be ruled out. The working Group on Animal Husbandary set up by the Planning Commission for formulation of fifth plan proposals has recommended programmes for licensing the hatcheries and feed mills with a view to enforcing quality control measures.

High Price of Poultry Feed and its effect on poultry Industry

2186. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps Government has taken to save the poultry from annihilation on account of high prices of feed ingredients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Government of India have taken the following steps to bring down the prices of poultry feed:—

(i) Directions have been issued to make available to the State Animal Husbandry Departments demaged food grains from the F.C.I. godowns for purpose of livestock feeding.

(ii) the export of groundnut oil cake has been restricted by fixing a national ceiling and the cash incentives normally provided for these exports have been stopped.

(iii) Some of the State Governments like Punjab and Haryana have under the Essential Commodities Act issued Rice Bran (Distribution) Control Order under which specified quantities of rice bran are being allotted to the poultry feed manufacturers, poultry farmers

(iv) The State Governments have been advised to substitute agricultural and industrial by products in place of conventional feed ingredients.

Utilisation of Slaughter House Waste for Livestock Feed

2187. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage animal protein everywhere for compounding livestock feed; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to utilise the slaughter house wastes which are at present a total wastage for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Slaughter of animals takes place in nearly 3,000 Municipal slaughter houses all over the country. Barring a few major slaughter houses, the others are very small and scattered and it is, therefore, extremely difficult to salvage this waste from them and organise a system for collecting and marketing them. Some of these wastes are, however, being handled by the normal trade channels. The Government of India on the recommendation of the National Development Council, formulated a scheme for modernisation of the major 14 slaughter houses of the country. The scheme envisages the setting up of new slaughter houses on modern and higiencines to ensure total utilization of the meat animals including all unedible offals, blood, bones, hides, skins and bristles and to to produce tallow, wool-brease, blood meal, animal oils etc.

The Government of India have provided nearly Rs. 12 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan for the 14 major cities to be covered in this scheme. Special Corporations are being set up for running these slaughter houses with equity participation from the Government of India, the State Government and the local Municipal Corporations. The 4 Corporations in the process of being set up are for Bangalore, Goa, Hyderabad and Durgapur A modern slaughter house has already been completed and commissioned at Deonar in Bombay, which is already effectively utilising the animal wastes.

Besides, the above steps taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Defence have also set up an accelerated freeze drying plant in Agra district where inedible material from animal carcasses is converted into meat-cum-bone meal largely used as animal feed.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture to take up a slaughter house modernization programme in several other smaller cities during the 5th Plan. This proposal is yet to be included in the 5th Plan.

Embezzlement in sale of Atta and Maida in Kanpur

2188. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press item in the Dainik Jagran of Kanpur dated the 23rd October, 1972 that there had been embezzlement to the tune of 1-1/2 lakhs of rupees in Kanpur in respect of sale of Atta and Maida; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken and whether persons responsible have been brought to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Counter-acting propaganda against take over of wholesale trade in wheat

2189. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made to make wholesale trade in wheat by Government agencies a success;

(b) whether the propaganda against taking over of foodgrains is not being counter-acted fully by the Government agencies; and

(c) if so, whether political parties supporting taking-over of foodgrains have been associated in the various committees to counter-act this offensive by the reactionary forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) 43.44 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured upto 3rd August, 1973. Procurement efforts are continuing. The date under the incentive Bonus Scheme has been extended upto 31st August, 1973 The State Governments are making efforts to de-hoard the grains held back by the producers and others

(b) Propaganda against take-over of wholesale in wheat is being counteracted

(c) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments to constitute committees of non officials at the State and lower levels with a view to associate them with the implementation of the scheme of take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat

Suites in Grand Hotel, Simla for Government employees

2190 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether 45 suites in Grand Hotel at Simla have been given on lease to Baljees at the cost of Central Government employees who are supposed to use this as Holiday Home

(b) if so, the reasons, for the same and

(c) whether steps are being taken by Government to terminate this lease and utilize all the suites for Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). In April, 1965, 51 units in the Grand Hotel, Simla, which was at that time being run by the Central Government as a hotel where both Government officers and private persons were allowed to stay, were leased out to Shri C. Baljee. This was done with a view to reducing the loss resulting from low occupancy of the accommodation.

(c) The lease stands terminated with effect from 15th April, 1968 and legal action is under way to get the accommodation vacated. The question of utilisation of this accommodation for Government employees can be considered only on its vacation.

Separate Pools for offices and various Department of the Government of India

2191 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the offices and various departments of Government of India where separate pools for the employees of those offices exist in respect of Government accommodation,

(b) the arrangements made with those offices by the Directorate of Estates Ministry of Works and Housing to construct quarters of various types for the employees of those offices/Departments,

(c) the number and types of quarters under construction in Delhi and New Delhi and when they are likely to be completed, and

(d) how many of these quarters of all types shall be allotted to each of such office/department where separate pool exists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Ministry of Defence have a separate pool for Defence Services personnel under their control, but the employees working in the Secretariat of that Ministry and Civilian Defence employees, whose offices are located within the eligibility zones, are eli-

gible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool. Similarly, Railways have their pool but the employees of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) are eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation. The P. & T. Department have also a departmental pool under their control but the employees working in the office of the D.G.P.&T. are eligible for general pool accommodation. Some residential units in Delhi are also available in the departmental pools of Customs, Central Excise, Departments etc.

(b) to (d). Some residential units from the "general pool" have been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Defence for the Defence pool. The Directorate of Estates under the Ministry of Works and Housing is not concerned with the construction or management of residential accommodation for various offices which maintain separate pools of residences for their employees. It is for the concerned offices/departments to make provision of funds and arrange for the construction, etc., of accommodation in the departmental pools, irrespective of whether the work is executed by the Central P.W.D. or otherwise. As such, no information is available with the Directorate of Estates in regard to the number and types of quarters under construction (or proposed to be constructed) for, or likely to become available in different pools maintained by various offices/Departments in Delhi/New Delhi. The employees of the Departments having separate pools are not eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool.

Development of Towns in all Unplanned manner

2192. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of towns in the country had been taking place in an unplanned and chaotic manner resulting in congestion, overcrowding and lack of proper civic amenities; and

(b) if so, whether the Centre is taking any steps to check such unplanned and chaotic growth of towns and introduce order and planning in the development of urban area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). While it is true that the development of many towns has taken place in an unplanned manner, the Central Government can assist only by way of technical advice and guidance, as the development of towns is primarily the function of local bodies and State Governments. Master plans of 72 towns have been drawn up with the funds made available by the Central Government during the Third Plan period while during the Fourth Plan period the State Governments are to prepare development plans for about 296 urban centres. The States have been advised to implement these plans through enactment of suitable legislation models of which have been furnished and by allocation of funds from their Plan resources.

Amount spent on nutrition plan for Children During IV Plan

2193. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much Government had spent during IV Plan period for the nutrition plan for children; and

(b) how many centres, Government used to run, State-wise for expectant-mothers during the IV Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) An amount of Rs 3,544 42 lakhs has been spent so far on the Special Nutrition Programme and Balwadis Nutrition Programme as administered by the Department of Social Welfare as per details given below:

Year	Amount spent on Special Nutrition Programme for Children and expectant and nursing mothers	Amount spent on Nutri Programme through Balwadi Day-Care Centres
	(Rs in lakhs)	(Rs in lakhs)
1970-71 (No rrr ii	129 76	6 07
1971-72	870 73	77 37
1972-73	1721 57	120·51
1973-74 (so far)	565 03	53 38

(b) Total number of centres under State-wise is 29 339 as per list given the Special Nutrition Programme below

Name of the State Union Territory	Total number of feeding centres
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	2,933
Assam	848
Bihar	2,130
Gujarat	2,247
Haryana	76
Himachal Pradesh	140
Jammu & Kashmir	58
Kerala	727
Madhya Pradesh	5,926
Maharashtra	2,136
Manipur	96
Meghalaya	228
Mysore	842
Nagaland	157

1	2
Orissa	3,395
Punjab	58
Rajasthan	1,992
Tamil Nadu	84
Tripura	325
Uttar Pradesh	784
West Bengal	2,317
A.N. Islands	21
Arunachal Pradesh	—
Chandigarh	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30
Delhi	359
Goa, Daman & Diu	6
L.M.A. Islands	4
Pondicherry	52
Mizoram	—
TOTAL	29,339

Construction of new annexe to Parliament House, New Delhi

2194 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a new annexe to Parliament House, New Delhi is being done according to schedule; and

(b) the time by which the said annexe is expected to be completed and put to use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes.

(b) The building is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1973, and will be ready for occupation soon thereafter.

Study and Survey of various Health and Medical facilities in the country

2195. SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to undertake full-length study and survey of various health and medical facilities available to the rural and urban populations throughout the country; and

(b) if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The Government of India appointed the Bhore Committee in 1943 to survey the then existing conditions and health organisation and to recommend future developments The Committee in their

report published in 1946, laid down certain principles which have provided the base and foundation to all subsequent health plans. The Bhore Committee suggested short-term as well as long-term programmes for development of health care services in the country. Health programmes in the first and second Five Year Plans were based on the short-term programmes recommended by this Committee.

Again in the year 1959, Government of India set up a health survey and planning Committee known as Mudaliar Committee to review the past health programmes and to formulate further health plans for the country. This Committee laid down certain objectives which formed the base for the Fourth Plan health programmes The objective were (i) providing an effective base for health services in rural areas by strengthening the primary health centres, (ii) strengthening of sub-divisional and district hospitals to provide effective referral services and (iii) expansion of the medical and para-medical education to meet the technical manpower requirements.

No further detailed survey is contemplated at present.

India's participation in Conference on Agriculture held at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, England

2196 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the week-long Conference on Agriculture held at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, England from 4th July to 10th July, 1973;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian delegates and their contribution at the said Conference; and

(c) the main resolutions or recommendations adopted at the said Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Foreign and Commonwealth office of Overseas Development Administration, U.K. organised meeting of professional members of Ministries and Departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources, at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, U.K. from 4th to 14th July, 1973. Primarily it was a study tour of agricultural engineering colleges, workshops, laboratories and agricultural institutes.

(b) and (c). Dr. Ambika Singh, Assistant Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi and Shri R. C. Arora, Secretary (Agriculture), Government of Bihar were deputed as Indian delegates

The delegation observed activities in four Institutes, namely, (i) Tropical Products Institute (TPI), London, (ii) Department of Veterinary Clinical Studies, University of Cambridge, Cambridge; (iii) National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Silsoe; and (iv) Rothemsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Hertfordshire. They studied advanced technology about the storage and transportation of vegetables and fruits, quality control and processing of fresh water tropical fish, pesticide analysis and biological testing, essential oils - (Nide-oil)—cultivation in arid and semi-arid areas, control of stored product ports including rodents, and food processing, for adoption in India, at the University of Cambridge, controlled environment work on pig, poultry and calves was studied At Silsoe, agricultural machinery suitable for tropical countries were shown to delegates. Useful discussions were held with Physics, Chemistry and Pedology Departments at Rothemsted Experimental Station.

The delegation also saw the working of National Agricultural Centre, training facility provided by Messrs Massey Forguson (UK) and working

of agricultural development and Advisory service at field level.

It is believed that the study of the above aspects of agricultural technology would be useful for guiding research and development in India.

Grants to Central Universities

2197. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants paid to all the Central Universities in India during the last three years; and

(b) whether U G C grants are also made available to the said Universities, and if so, the amount thereof, for the same period of three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Maintenance and development grants to Central Universities in the main are given by the University Grants Commission The total grants paid to all the Central Universities by the Commission during the last three, years are given below:

1970-71	.	Rs. 9 86,27,342
1971-72	.	Rs 11,86,54,942
1972-73		Rs 14,19,00,607

Indian Ships sunk during last three Years

2196. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian ships (Commercial and I.N.A.) which sank in the sea in the last three years; and

(b) the total amount given as compensation to families affected by the death of persons killed in these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Seven Indian commercial ships sank during the last three years. No Indian Naval ship was lost during this period.

(b) The total amount of compensation already paid or deposited with the concerned authorities for disbursement in respect of three of these ships is Rs 21,94,942 The quantum of compensation payable in respect of two other ships is being worked out by the Shipping Companies No compensation is payable in respect of two other ships as there was no loss of life in these cases

Declaration of Main Roads of Palamau in Bihar as National Highways

2199 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for making the main roads of Palamau District in Bihar as National Highways (Dalton Ganj)—Vindham Ganj Road connection with Roads leading to Mirzapur District and Dalton Ganj Ramanuj Ganj road connection leading to Madhya Pradesh State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B RANA): No, Sir The Government of Bihar have also not submitted any such proposal.

Conversion of Roads into National Highways in Bihar

2200. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number of District roads (main roads) which will be converted into National Highways in the Fifth Five Year Plan in the Bihar State; and

(b) the number and names of the roads which are likely to be converted into National Highways in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No decision about the roads to be taken over as new National Highways in the 5th Plan in any State, including Bihar, has been taken so far as the 5th Plan is still in the formulation stage. The Govt. of Bihar have, however, proposed the following State highways/District roads for being declared as National Highways during the Fifth Plan period.

S. No.	Route proposed	Approx. length in Kms.
1.	Patna-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonbarsa road	138
2.	Mokameh-Farakka	251
3.	Ranchi-Chaibasa-Orissa border	165
4.	Ranchi-Gumla-Raidih upto M.P. border	128
5.	Belhr-Sultanganj-Maheshkhunt-Pansalwa-Sobnersaganj-Pipra-Motipur-Pratapganj Road	190
	TOTAL	872

Out of these the roads mentioned at S. No. 1 and S. No. 3 are existing State Highways. The remaining roads are partly State Highways, partly Major District Roads and partly other District Roads. All these proposals will be considered along with similar proposals received from other States while finalising proposals for the Fifth Plan keeping in view the funds available for the purpose, the *inter se* priorities of these proposals on an all India basis, and the criteria laid down for declaration of roads as National Highways.

(b) There is no proposal for declaring any road as a National Highway in 1973-74 either in Bihar or in any other State

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12.49 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

UNUSUAL DELAY IN HOLDING BYE-ELECTIONS TO 10 LOK SABHA AND 27 ASSEMBLY SEATS

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर विधि मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें।

"लोक सभा के दस स्थानों और विधान सभाओं के स्थानों के लिये उप-चुनाव कराने में असाधारण विलम्ब"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): Mr. Speaker, Sir.

At present there are 10 casual vacancies in the Lok Sabha and 29 casual vacancies in the Legislative Assemblies of the various States. A statement containing the particulars regarding the constituencies in which vacancies have occurred, the cause of each vacancy and the date on which each vacancy occurred is laid on the Table of the House. The steps taken by the Election Commission for holding the bye-elections for filling the casual vacancies are as under:—

LOK SABHA

Out of the 10 casual vacancies in the Lok Sabha, five are less than 4 months old and one less than 6 months old. The oldest of these six vacancies occurred in February, 1973 and the latest on 8th June, 1973.

There is an appeal pending in the Supreme Court regarding the election from 12—Sangrur Parliamentary Constituency in Punjab in which there is a casual vacancy and the bye-election cannot be held to fill this vacancy till the appeal is disposed of by the Court.

Section 21(2)(a)(ii) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, requires that the electoral roll shall be revised in the prescribed manner by reference to the qualifying date for each bye-election to fill a casual vacancy in the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of a State. The Election Commission has already taken action for the revision of the electoral rolls of all the constituencies in which casual vacancies have occurred. A period of 4 to 6 months is required for the purpose, depending upon whether the revision is summary or intensive. It is expected that it would be possible to revise the electoral rolls of all the parliamentary constituencies in which casual vacancies have occurred, before the end of November 1973. It is the experience of the Commission in the past that elections could not be held during the monsoon season when large parts of the country would be affected by floods The Commission hopes to be able to held the pending bye-elections after the monsoon is over, either towards the end of 1973, or the beginning of 1974

In regard to the remaining 4 vacancies, the Commission had proposed to hold the bye-elections in 12—Janjgir Parliamentary Constituency in Madhya Pradesh, 14—Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency in Gujarat and 20—Ramtek Parliamentary Constituency in Maharashtra early in 1973, but they could not be held on account of acute and widespread famine conditions in the constituencies, as a result of which large numbers of electors had migrated to other places, e.g., Relief Work Centres, in search of work. The Commission considers that in the absence of a large number of electors, it would not be possible to conduct fully representative free and fair elections and that they should, therefore, be postponed till the famine situation has abated and conditions have returned to normal. In regard to the vacancy in 5—Bijnor (SC) Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh, it may be stated that the electoral rolls of its 5 constituent assembly constituencies had been under intensive revision with reference to 1st January, 1973 as the qualifying date. As soon as the climatic and other conditions become favourable, the Commission would make arrangements for holding the bye-election in this constituency.

STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Out of the 29 casual vacancies in various State Legislative Assemblies, it may be mentioned that 16 vacancies occurred in 1973 and some of them are quite recent. There are 6 vacancies in the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh to which a General Election is due to be held early in 1974, and it would be hardly worthwhile to hold bye-elections to fill these casual vacancies for the brief remaining period. There are 7 vacancies in the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh which is under suspension under article 356 of the Constitution, the State being under President's rule These casual vacancies will be filled by holding bye-elections when there is an indication that President's rule in the State is about to be lifted. An election petition is pending regarding the election from 145-Asind Assembly Constituency in Rajasthan in which there is a casual vacancy and the bye-election could be held only after the election petition is disposed of. In regard to the bye-election in 105—Coimbatore West Assembly Constituency in Tamil Nadu, on account of severe power cut in the industrial establishments in the constituency, large numbers of workers were laid off and have returned to their homes outside the constituency and so the bye-election

[Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary].

had to be postponed in order that it could be held at a time when workers returned to their place of ordinary residence. In the meantime, a casual vacancy has also occurred in 18—Coimbatore Parliamentary Constituency of which 105—Coimbatore West is a part and a proposal has been received by the Commission for holding the bye-elections in both the Parliamentary and assembly constituencies simultaneously as a measure of administrative convenience, economy in expenditure etc.

The Election Commission has already taken action to revise the electoral rolls in respect of all the assembly constituencies in which bye-elections could be held and the Commission would make arrangements for holding the bye-elections as soon as the climatic, economic and other conditions become favourable for holding the elections in a fully representative free and fair manner.

STATEMENT CONTAINING PARTICULARS REGARDING CASUAL VACANCIES IN THE LOK SABHA AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF STATES.

State/Union Territory	No. of seats vacant	No. & Name of constituency	Cause of vacancy	Date on which vacancy occurred	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6
		HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)			
1. Gujarat	1	14—Sabarkantha	Death	22-9-72	
2. Madhya Pradesh	1	12—Janjgir	Death	12-8-72	
3. Maharashtra	3	22—Ramtek	Death	19-8-72	
		6—Bombay Central	Resgn.	4-2-73	
		42—Karad	Death	8-7-73	
4. Tamil Nadu	1	18—Coimbatore	Death	31-5-73	
5. Uttar Pradesh	1	5—Bijnor (SC)	Death	26-9-72	
6. Punjab	1	12—Sangrur	Death	12-4-73	Appeal pending in Supreme Court
7. Bihar	1	51—Khunti (ST)	Void	26-4-73	
8. Pondicherry	1	Pondicherry	Death	31-5-73	
		LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES			
1. Andhra Pradesh		75—Jaggayyapet	Death	28-8-72	
		241—Luxettipet	Death	3-9-72	
		140—Chittoor	Death	13-10-72	
		84—Vuyyuru (SC)	Death	25-12-72	
		135—Kalahasti	Death	13-1-73	
		151—Rajampet	Resgn.	11-4-73	
		170—Gooty	Void	20-4-73	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Assam	1	18—Haflong	Death	18-7-73	
3. Bihar	1	80—Madhubani	Death	21-4-73	
4. Gujarat	1	13—Mandvi	Death	7-12-72	
5. Madhya Pradesh	4	250—Mhow	Resgn.	22-3-72	
		96—Jarhagaon	Death	10-6-72	
		133—Konta	Void	22-12-72	
		78—Lakhanpur	Death	18-4-73	
6. Maharashtra	2	1—Sawantwadi	Death	11-10-72	
		210—Sangola	Death	28-3-73	
7. Rajasthan	2	64—Bharatpur	Resgn.	6-11-72	
		145—Asind	Resgn.	2-1-73	Election petition pending.
8. Uttar Pradesh	6	26—Amroha	Death	16-4-72	
		153—Charda (SC)	Death	10-5-72	
		369—Gokul	Death	26-1-73	
		86—Hardoi	Death	18-3-73	
		355—Firozabad	Death	20-5-73	
		56—Baheri	Death	13-7-73	
9. West Bengal	2 3	75—Chinsurah	Death	27-3-73	
		150—Belgachia	Death	29-5-73	
		80—Gaighata	Death	2-6-73	
10. Tamil Nadu	2 1	105—Coimbatore Wset	Death	28-12-72	
11. Mysore	2 1	195—Sankeshwar	Death	3-4-73	

श्री चन्दु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मंत्री महोदय से ध्यान देने के लिए इसलिए प्रार्थना की थी कि वह सदन को इस बारे में जानकारी दें । लेकिन यह पूरा ध्यान सदन को गुमराह करने के लिए दिया गया है और उस में इतनी ज्यादा गलतबयानी और असंगतियां हैं कि उन का पर्दाफ़ाश करना बहुत जरुरी हो जाता है ।

मंत्री महोदय ने उप-चुनाव कराने में विलम्ब होने के तीन चार कारण बताये है । उन्होंने एक कारण यह बताया है कि मतदाता सूची को तैयार करने में चार, पांच, छ महीने का समय लगेगा । दूसरा कारण उन्होंने मौसम की कठिनाइयां बताया है । तीसरा कारण उन्होने यह बताया है कि सरकार पैसा बचाना चाहती थी । उन का कहना है कि जहां लोक सभा और उस के तहत विधान सभा की सीट खाली होती है, तो पैसा बचाने के लिए सरकार इन्तजार करती है, ताकि दोनों चुनाव एक-साथ हों । मंत्री महोदय ने चौथा कारण यह बताया है कि अकाल और बाढ़ के कारण जो आर्थिक संकट वगैरह आये हैं, उन से विलम्ब हुआ है । मैं यह साबित करना चाहता हूं कि उन का एक एक वक्तव्य गलत है ।

जहां तक पैसा बचाने की बात है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि जब बिहार विधान सभा का चुनाव मार्च में होने जा रहा था, तब दरभंगा का लोक सभा का चुनाव सिर्फ डेढ़ महीने पहले कराया गया । क्या उस समय विरोधी दलों के द्वारा यह सुझाव नहीं दिया गया था कि पैसा बचाने के लिए दोनों चुनाव एक-साथ कराये जायें ? लेकिन चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री के एक लाड़ले आदमी को बिठाना था, इसलिए इलैक्शन कमिश्नर पर दबाव डाल कर दरभंगा का लोक सभा

[श्री मधु लिमये]

का चुनाव पहले कराया गया, जब कि डेढ़ महीने में विधान सभा का चुनाव भी होने वाला था।

इन्दौर सीट से श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी जीते थे। उन को यहां से मध्य प्रदेश निर्यात किया गया, क्योंकि पूरे मध्य प्रदेश में इन्हें कोई योग्य व्यक्ति नहीं मिला, जो मुख्य मंत्री बन सकता। नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन्दौर की सीट खाली करवानी पड़ी और उसके साथ साथ महू में भी चुनाव कराना जरूरी हो गया। विरोधी दलों ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि इन्दौर का लोक सभा का चुनाव और महू का विधान सभा का चुनाव दोनों एक-साथ किये जायें। लेकिन यह सुझाव नहीं माना गया। नतीजा यह है कि अभी तक विधान सभा का चुनाव नहीं हो पाया है, इससे बड़ा विलम्ब हो गया है, जब कि लोक सभा का चुनाव हो गया है। इस से यह साबित हो जाता है कि यह दलील कितनी झूठी है कि पैसा बचाने के लिए कोई चुनाव टाला गया।

जहां तक आर्थिक संकट का सवाल है, यह कहा गया है कि चूंकि महाराष्ट्र में अकाल की परिस्थिति है, इसलिए रामटेक और बम्बई सैन्ट्रल नार्थ (शिवाजी पार्क) के चुनाव नहीं हो सकते। इस के अतिरिक्त श्री आनन्दराव चव्हाण की सीट भी खाली हो गई है। विगत मार्च में जब बम्बई म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के चुनाव हुए, तो विरोधी दलों द्वारा यह दलील दी गई थी कि चूंकि महाराष्ट्र में अकाल का संकट है और बम्बई में भी सब लोग चन्दा वगैरह इकट्ठा करने और रिलीफ के काम में लगे हुए हैं, इसलिए महापालिका का चुनाव कुछ समय के लिए नवम्बर तक के लिए—टाला जाये।

उस समय कहा गया —चूंकि विरोधियों का हारने का खतरा है इसलिये अकाल को आड़ में छिपकर ये लोग म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के चुनाव को टालना चाहते हैं। उस समय इन्दिरा जी के वहां के जो विशेष प्रतिनिधि थे—श्री रजनी पटेल—उन को घमन्ड था

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चलरा) : प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर। माननीय वक्ता को चेयर को एड्रेस कर के बोलना चाहिये, हम लोगों को नहीं.... (व्यवधान).....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चेयर को ही एड्रेस कर रहा हूं। ये लोग मुझे कानून सिखाना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह चेयर को ही एड्रेस कर रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री रजनी पटेल को यह घमण्ड था कि हम को म्युनिसिपैलिटी में भी दो-तिहाई बहुमत मिल जायेगा। इसलिये विरोधियों की बात को न मानते हुए चुनाव कराये गये। जब बम्बई में महापालिका का चुनाव जोरों पर हो रहा था और अकाल बीच में नहीं आया, तो लोक सभा का चुनाव टालने का क्या कारण था? उसी समय या मार्च के अन्त में या अप्रैल के प्रारम्भ में क्यों लोकसभा का चुनाव नहीं हो सकता था? फरवरी महीने में भण्डारे साहब की सीट खाली पड़ी हुई थी।

मैं आज ही इलैक्शन कमिश्नर से मिल कर आया हूं और सारी जानकारी लेकर आया हूं। चुनाव के बारे में उन्होंने बतलाया कि ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है। पियुपिल्ज रिप्रेजेन्टेशन एक्ट की धारा 149 और 150 के तहत बाई-इलैक्शन्ज होते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है कि अवधि निर्धारित हो। इतने साल हो गये, लेकिन इसका कोई नियम नहीं बनाया गया। नतीजा क्या होता है, सरकार का दबाव इलैक्शन कमीशन पर पड़ता है और उनकी मारफत चुनाव को टालने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान ने यह चाहा था कि इलैक्शन कमीशन एक इण्डीपेन्डेन्ट अथारिटी हो, इसीलिए संविधान में ऐसा प्रावधान है, कि जिस तरह सुप्रीम कोर्ट

के जजेज को निकाल सकते हैं, उसी तरह से ही इलैक्शन कमिश्नर निकाला जा सकता है, यह सदन सिर्फ अपने प्रस्ताव से नहीं निकाल सकता है। इसीलिए अनुचित ढंग से इलैक्शन कमिश्नर पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है। इसलिए आर्थिक संकट का कारण भी बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है, जिसे मैंने यहां सिद्ध किया है।

एक कारण इन्होंने बतलाया कि इलैक्टोरल रोल, मतदाता सूचियां, रिवाईज करने पड़ते है—इसलिए चार-छ महीने लग जाते हैं। ये रूल इन्दौर में तो लोक-सभा का चुनाव ढाई महीने में हो गया, कृष्णगिरी तामिलनाडु में 50 दिन के अन्दर हुआ अमृतसर में 45 दिन में हुआ, राजकोट का चुनाव 45 दिन में हुआ तो 45 दिन में भी चुनाव हो सकते है, 50 दिन में भी हो सकते हैं फिर क्या वजह है कि बहुत सारे चुनाव 10–12 महीने में और कुछ तो 17 महीने में भी नहीं हुए हैं।

एक कारण यह भी दिया गया है–जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कहा गया कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन है। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति का शासन कब हुआ, अभी हाल में हुआ है, पिछले दो सालों से उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनावों को क्या टाला जा रहा है क्योंकि प्रधान मन्त्री जी का डर है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में वे हार जायेंगी।

असली विलम्ब का कारण मैं बतलाता हूं—बम्बई महापालिका के चुनाव में इनका 28 प्रतिशत मत मिला है इतना कम मत कांग्रेस पार्टी को कभी नहीं मिला है, संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समिति के जमाने में भी इतना कम मत बम्बई शहर में नहीं मिला था। 1971 के चुनाव में इनको 61 प्रतिशत मत मिला था, लेकिन अब उससे गिरकर 28 प्रतिशत पर आ गये हैं। यही हाल जबलपुर म्युनिस्पैलिटी में हुआ। बांका में तो आप जानते ही हैं, इनकी जमानत जब्त हो गई। डिंडिगुल में तो विरोधियों ने एक विक्रम कर दिया, केवल दो प्रतिशत मत सत्ता कांग्रेस को मिले।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो चुनाव हो चुके हैं, उनकी चर्चा क्यों हो रही है। जो चुनाव अभी बाकी हैं, उनके बारे में इस समय चर्चा हो रही है (व्यवधान) जो चुनाव अभी होने को हैं, उसकी चर्चा हो सकती है, ये बाकी की बातें क्यों कर रहे हैं?

MR SPEAKER No points of order during Call Attention Motion.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय इन्होंने अपने जवाब में मौसम की बात की है। बांका का चुनाव अप्रैल में हुआ था। यह सीट अक्तूबर महीने में खाली हुई थी—और राजमहल की सीट अगस्त में खाली हुई थी—दोनों चुनाव पन्द्रह अप्रैल को किये गये, जबकि भयंकर लू उन दिनों में चल रही थी। क्या ये चुनाव मार्च फरवरी में नहीं हो सकते थे (व्यवधान)

13 05 hrs

[SHRI SEZHIYAN *in the Chair*]

अगर लू होती, या इतने भारी बहुमत से जीतना कि डिंडिगुल की पुनरावृत्ति हो जाती (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, ये लोग बारबार टोक रहे हैं, मेरा समय ले रहे हैं, या तो इन्हें व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाने का मौका दीजिए या मुझे बोलने दिया जाय।

MR CHAIRMAN No point of order should be raised now

श्री मधु लिमये सभापति महोदय मैं यह कह रहा था– इनकी मौसम वाली दलील बेबुनियाद थी, इकानमी, पैसा बचाने की दलील बेबुनियाद थी, इसी तरह इलैक्टोरल रोल रिवाइज करने में 4–6 महीने लगते

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हैं—यह भी बेबुनियाद बात है, क्योंकि इन्दौर का चुनाव ढाई महीने में हुआ था, अमृतसर का चुनाव 45 दिनों में हुआ।

अब मैं राष्ट्रपति शासन की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं—राष्ट्रपति शासन के चलते यह चुनाव नहीं हुआ—यह दलील दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 1972 में उप-चुनाव हुए था, उस समय राष्ट्रपति शासन की चर्चा भी नहीं थी। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बारे में इन्होंने कहा है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन हटाने की सूचना जब मिलेगी तब चुनाव करेंगे, वहां पर विधान-सभा निलम्बित की गई है, बरखास्त नहीं की गई है, राष्ट्रपति शासन रहे या न रहे, जब तक विधान सभा जीवित है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी चुनाव हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि ये जो असमतियां है, गलत-बयानी इनके बयान में है, इनको वे सुधारें।

अन्तमें मैं धारा 149 और 150 के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। धारा 150 असेम्बली के बारे में है और 149 लोकसभा के बारे में है। इसमें कहा गया है —

When the seat of a Member elected to the House of the People becomes vacant or is declared vacant or his election to the House of the People is declared void the Election Commission shall subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) by a Notification in the Gazette of India call upon the Parliamentary Constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy so caused before such date as may be specified in the Notification

सभापति महोदय, इसमें शब्द "शैल" है। बाई-इलैक्शन कराना इलैक्शन कमीशन की आवलीगेट्री ड्यूटी है। ऐसी हालत में 17 महीनों तक चुनाव नहीं करते हैं और मर्जी होती है तो 45 दिन में ही चुनाव कर डालते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही असंगत और लोकतन्त्र-विरोधी है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय आश्वासन दें या तो कानून में ही संशोधन लाएं या सदन की जो इच्छा है कि इनके बीच में मनमाने ढंग से काम न चले, इसलिए कोई समय-सीमा दी जाय—साधारण तौर पर तीन महीने में चुनाव हों, यदि विशेष परिस्थिति हो तो इलैक्शन कमीशन नोटिफिकेशन निकाले, कारण बतलाये। विरोधी दलों को मौका मिलना चाहिए कि वे अपने विचार रख सकें वह कह सकें कि यह कारण गलत है, हमारी बात सुनिये। इस तरह का इन्तजाम जब तक नहीं होगा, तब तक यह विचित्र चीज कि 17 महीने तक चुनाव नहीं होते हैं, कभी कभी 45 दिनों में चुनाव हो जाते हैं—समाप्त नहीं होगी। 40–45 दिन में इलैक्शन होने का मतलब है कि हमारा इलैक्शन कमीशन बहुत ही काय-क्षम है, इसलिए अगर सरकार दबाव न डाले तो चुनाव जल्दी हो सकते है। मेरी राय है कि 50 दिनों में होने चाहिए, लेकिन अधिक से अधिक तीन महीने की सीमा बांधिए।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी सभापति महोदय, तीन प्रश्न उठाए गये है—पहला यह कहा गया है कि इक्वानमी के कारण चुनाव नहीं कराये गये, लेकिन इसके बारे में कुछ उदाहरण दिए गये। इकानमी की बात मेरे उत्तर में केवल कोयम्बटूर के चुनाव के बारे में है, तामिलनाड सरकार ने हमें ऐसा लिखा था, उसके बारे में ही ऐसा बतलाया गया है, बाकियों के लिए ऐसा कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

आपने बिहार के दरभगा चुनाव का जिक्र किया। दरभगा की सीट 9–8–1971 को खाली हुई थी और 2–2–1972 को चुनाव हुआ। इन्दौर की सीट 22–3–1972 को खाली हुई थी और 5–6–1973 को चुनाव हुआ।

यह कहा गया कि इन्दौर का जब चुनाव हुआ तो आज में मधु का चुनाव क्यों नहीं किया गया? मधु के विधान सभा चुनाव

को बीच चुनाव याचिका पेंडिंग थी इसलिए वहां चुनाव नहीं हुआ। और इन्दौर के बारे में कुछ नहीं था इसलिए चुनाव हो गया।

बीम्ब सेन्टल के बारे में कहा गया तो उसकी परिस्थिति यह थी कि वहां पर श्री भंडारे के इस्तीफा देने के बाद जो जगह खाली हुई वहां पर 4-9-1972 को उसके बाद

Before the revision of electoral roll was commenced, the last results were due for final publication when the report was received from the Chief Electoral Officer stating that there are drought conditions and the officers are busy in managing the drought Therefore, it would not be possible to hold the election

When this suggestion was made, a reference was made to Section 149 that a time-limit should be fixed for the election during which bye-elections must be held For this purpose, I would suggest to the Member to move an amendment to this particular section if he desires

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Sir I rise on a point of order

MR CHAIRMAN There is no point of order

श्री मधु लिमये मैंने यह कहा था वाई-इलेक्शन के बारे में क्या कोई नियम बनेंगे या कानून में परिवर्तन होगा ? और सदन की जो भावना है कि जल्दी से जल्दी चुनाव कराया जाय वह उनके पास पहुंच जायगी। तो कानून के बारे में बतला दें।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी मैंने आपसे कहा कि आप संशोधन मूव कर दीजिए।

The Representation of the Peoples Act amendments are before the Joint Committee They were considered But, there nothing was said about making amendments to Section 149

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir, I rise on a point of order

MR CHAIRMAN No comments from any other member You will please sit down You cannot comment on the Minister s reply It is for the hon. Member whose name is here, who can only raise a point You please sit down Mr Mishra, please be brief

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) If I may be permitted let me tell you that my colleague has dealt with this question which was raised by the hon Member specifically whether at the end the Government would be willing to sponsor an amendment fixing a time-limit during which the bye-election should be held Only for the purpose of my colleague I say that this question had been examined by the Joint Committee It has submitted its report That does not mean that we cannot consider it I am not making any sugestion (*Interruptions*) If you want an answer let me answer it The Joint Committee has made recommendations Its report is there It is likely to come before the House in the current session It is very difficult to fix a time-limit since we have to take into account many other things We cannot anticipate in which period and in which regions there would be drought or there would be water or power shortage or there would be floods etc Therefore if the conditions are beyond the control of the Government the Election Commission has to take its own decision whether the election may be held or not and whether time-limit may be fixed or not

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) If you go into the relevant details about the elections held not held, you will find that a very painful picture is emerging It is a distressing story and it is definitely censorious of the Election Commission

At this moment, probably 5 per cent of the population of India stands unrepresented We want to know whe-

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ther we have an Election Commission in this country or if there is any need or justification for this type of Election Commission. We wonder also whether the Eelection Commission is an instrument to weaken democracy or to strengthen democracy and whether we have an Election Commission of India or an Election Commission of the ruling party. I am constrained to make these remarks, because I find that the Election Commission has fallen short of the standards which we had expected of it. More will in future if the manner in which it has been behaving all the time.

There has been an unusual accumulation of these bye-elections. As I said earlier, about 3 per cent of the population of India is unrepresented. But the strange thing is that even in the areas where there had been no floods, drought or famine, elections have not been held. For what reasons, one may ask elections had not been held in certain areas of UP or in certain areas of Madhya Pradesh? The explanations that have been given are not convincing. Again, why had they not been held in certain areas of Bihar also?

The Election Commission did not hesitate to hold the bye-election to the Lok Sabha on the death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, that is, 30th January, in the Darbhanga constituency, in spite of vehement protests from all the Opposition parties and when the elections to the Assembly were also in the offing. The hon. Minister has not given us any convincing reply why this election was not delayed till the mid-term elections to the Assembly were held.

At that time, Mr. Sen Verma, the Chief Election Commissioner, turned down all the protests that had been lodged by us. May I say with all sense of responsibility that Mr. Sen Verma held this bye-election in spite of the suggestion made by the Chief Electoral Officer of the State, that is, the election office of Bihar? So, it is no wonder that Mr. Sen Verma now finds himself as a member of the Law Commission. We are definitely against any member of the Eelection Commission, including the Chief Election Commissioner, looking forward to some patronage at the hands of the ruling party. That is bound to corrupt the very fount of election.

Here are some of the very painful aspects of the bye-elections which have not been held in the usual manner in which they ought to have been held.

In respect of the Lok Sabha, there had been unusual interests in holding elections to the seats in which important persons had been interested; that is, where Shri C. Subramaniam and Shri L. N. Mishra had been interested, the Election Commission acted with great alacrity and elections were held in record time. Similarly, in the seats which had been vacated by important persons, the elections were held in record time. It is not explicable why seats like Bombay Central are remaining vacant. The hon. Minister says that the officers were not available for conducting the elections. But it had been rightly pointed out that those very officers were available for the municipal corporation elections and yet it is said that they were not available for the Bombay Central elections. Eight months have passed, and the election is still due In UP, Bijnor has been lying vacant since 26th September, 1972, that is for nearly a year

It has been pointed out that in many of these areas, the electoral rolls require to be revised. I ask the hon. Minister to tell us whether in all the cases in which the elections were held, the electoral rolls were revised, whether that was done in Dindigul, in Banka and other places. One uniform rule must apply to every case. The Chief Election Commissioner cannot be allowed to get away with this kind of plea in regard to revision of electoral rolls. For this Elec-

tion Commission, there would always be some plea because this is a subservient Election Commission.

In Madhya Pradesh the seat vacated by the late Shrimati Minimata, Jhanjgir, is lying vacant.

These are conspicuous instances of inordinate delay in holding bye-elections to the Lok Sabha.

But a more distressing picture comes when we come to the Rajya Sabha. In respect of Rajya Sabha, I must say that ordinarily elections have been held in good time, without any loss of time, because it all depend upon the convening of the Assemblies and only to that extent there was delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question relates to bye-elections to the Lok Sabha and the Assemblies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My motion was differently worded: I have written to the Speaker on Saturday. Therefore, I am referring to it.

I have said that normally elections have been held in good time so far as the Rajya Sabha is concerned but the picture is bedevilled by not holding election to the seat which fell vacant as a result of the death of Shri V. R. Mohan in January. This seat remains unfilled till now. You will recall that the notification for the election to this seat had already been issued. Who is going to answer to this House on this? The notification was issued on 12th April. It said that nominations would be filed by the 28th April and the election would be held on 11th May. Mysteriously, the election was cancelled. The Assembly has not twice probably—that is my recollection; but at least once it has already met after the death of Shri V. R. Mohan. But the election has not been held to this seat. What is the explanation for this? Can any plea hold water in this case?

May I remind this House that other bye-elections which had become necessary after the death of Shri V. R. Mohan, have been held? That is, in the case of Chaudhury Mohammed who died a month later. The election was held with great promptness in Bihar. Chaudhury Mohammed died probably in the month of February and the election to his seat was held.

13.23 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In the case of Chaudhury Mohammed the election was held with such promptness but in the case of the seat vacated by Shri V. R. Mohan the election has not been held till now. It is because of the slackness of the Election Commission that this seat remains unfilled because of the imposition of President's rule for an indefinite period in the State.

Coming to the Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils we find that UP again tops the list. It has got an unbeaten record. Let me first get out of the way the bye-elections to the Legislative Council. In UP 13 seats remain unfilled, which were to be filled in the biennial elections in 1972. These seats were to be filled by the local authorities in UP. So since 1972, elections to the Legislative Council have not been held in 13 seats and there is no explanation for this Even when you ask the Election Commission, they withhold this information. They would not give you this information. Is that the way of functioning with objectivity? Therefore, this is a serious matter with which the House has to grapple.

Hon. members have pointed out to the delay to the extent of only one year. May I tell you that the Rajkot Election was held after a period of 2 years and 28 days. On this basis the Election Commission can also come forward with a plea that the election cannot be held till the next election! 2 years and 28 days. In the case of Nagina the election was held after 1 year and 24 days. In half a dozen other constituencies Mankapur, Pithoragarh and so on they were held after 11-1/2 months; in these two cases, the elections had been held only after 8 or 9 months. In the same U.P., Sareni

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seat was filled in, a record time two months because it was in Rae Bareili Parliamentary Constituency. The reason is obvious to everybody, because that was of some concern and interest to the Prime Minister of India in whose parliamentary constituency Sareni assembly constituency lies.

In U.P. before the imposition of the President's rule Amroha and Charda constituencies were vacant for more than a year. Now comes President's rule which would indefinitely keep the elections in abeyance. Who is responsible for this? Does this House not require a satisfactory explanation in this respect? If bye-elections are not held and people go unrepresented, should not this House take this matter up for a serious discussion? Why in the case of V. R. Mohan, as I told the House, election was not held?

We want a probe into the functioning of the Election Commission. I would not use any hard words now. We should like a probe to be instituted into the functioning of the Election Commission which had been responsible for the inordinate delay in this matter. It is the Election Commission which is charged with the responsibility of conducting and organising elections. Would the Government agree?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Certainly not.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Because it is a subservient Election Commission.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I repudiate any allegation against the Election Commission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why not? This House is responsible to the country. We have been paying for the salaries of the members of the Election Commission. It should function in a way that democracy is strengthened and not weakened. If the hon. Minister says that the Government is not agreeable to this suggestion, I should say that there is a skeletion of their cupboard.

AN HON. MEMBER: Election Commission is an independent body.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Independence does not mean irresponsibility. We shall come out under the necessary provisions of the Constitution and demand the ouster of the Chief Election Commissioner; that is within the authority and competence of this House. We know that many times titles are conferred with the appointments to the Election Commission. Is that the way to go about this? We should like a satisfactory and convincing reply for all the points that we have raised.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: It has been said that some elections were held and others not held. Law requires that the voters list should be revised annually, either intensively or summarily. We hold the view that when bye-elections are due, elections should be held at an early date, where no revision is necessary, but when the entire revision is to take place, time elapses and hence the difference why some elections were held early and some late.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In all these cases, was a total revision involved?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I shall come to that. My friend referred to the Rajya Sabha elections. He alleged that to fill the Rajya Sabha seat which became vacant consequent on the demise of V. R. Mohan, a notification was issued and elections were not held. He is absolutely wrong, when he says that a notification was issued. No notification was issued. A programme was drawn up and sent by the Election Commission.

The Chief Electoral Officer of U.P. contacted the Opposition parties in U.P. The programme was not only with respect to Rajya Sabha seat but with respect to Council seats also.

There the Jan Sangh party leader, Shri Madhav Prasad Tripathi sent a letter saying:

"मेरे दल की वार्षिक प्रान्तीय प्रतिनिधि सभा का अधिवेशन दिनांक 11, 12 और 13 मई सन् 73 को अयोध्या में होना निश्चित हुआ है।"

He desired that these elections should be postponed. Therefore, on the request of an opposition party, which is the main party there, that election was postponed.

It has been said that 13 seats of the UP Legislative Council are lying vacant They are with respect to local bodies and all the local bodies in UP have not yet been constituted As soon as they are constituted and start functioning these elections will be held

A reference was made to the election in Krishnagiri parliamentary constituency and it was said that it was held within 50 days. Yes, it could be held because the electoral rolls had been completely revised before the seat fell vacant

A reference was made to M P and Bihar In M P one Lok Sabha seat and 4 Vidhan Sabha seats have to be filled The Lok Sabha seat is Janjgir and the Vidhan Sabha seats are Mhow Jarhagaon Konta and Lakhanpur. The Lakhanpur seat fell vacant on 18-4-73 Programme for the revision of electoral roll for this constituency has been drawn up and it is going on

The vacancy in Konta Assembly constituency occurred on 22nd December, 1972 by reason of the election of the returned candidate being declared void by the High Court The Commission received intimation from the Supreme Court on 27th April, 1973 that no election appeal had been filed before that court. The Chief Electoral Officer was thereupon directed to take up the revision of the electoral rolls The CEO reported on 11th May, 1973 that this constituency is in a far-flung area in Bastar district routes to which will open only after the on set of winter The revision of the electoral rolls could therefore start only in September 1973 and be finally published on 30th December, 1973

About Jarhagaon, the vacancy occurred on 10th June, 1972 The electoral rolls were revised and finally published on 20th January, 1973 But it was thereafter reported by the State Government that the elections could not be held because scarcity conditions were prevailing there and the entire administrative staff were fully occupied with the scarcity work. So, the Election Commission was requested to postpone the bye-election

A reference was made to Bihar In Bihar there is the Khunti parliamentary constituency and Madhubani Legislative Assembly constituency vacant The vacancy in Khunti occurred on 26th April, 1973 The revision of the electoral rolls could not be taken up immediately on account of the drought conditions in the State The electoral rolls will be published in draft on 1st September, 1973 and finally published on 31st October, 1973 In Madhubani, the vacancy occurred on 21st April, 1973 Programme for revision of the electoral rolls is the same as for Khunti parliamentary constituency

It was said that the Election Commission is subservient and Chief Electoral Officers seek favours etc

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They should not be given any job after retirement

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Where is the harm if a person like Mr K. V. K. Sundaram who was Law Secretary and then Chief Election Commissioner becomes a member of the Law Commission?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why is it that in the case of Sareni bye-election was held in the record time of 2 months in UP while in other cases, the delay was more than a year?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I have already replied that it was done wherever the rolls were ready.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The UP election office had circulated a notification on the 12th of April that nominations would be received on the 28th of April and the election would be held on the 11th of May. Does the hon. Minister say that it was only in the nature of a suggestion and it was not a notification circulated?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: It was not a notification; it was a suggestion by the Election Commissioner to the Chief Electoral Officer, then he circulated it and objections came.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It was not a suggestion; that is completely wrong.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, the entire approach towards bye-elections and the statement made by the hon. Minister seem to demonstrate the attitude of the Government which can best be described as running with the hare and hunting with the hound. I would like to make a specific reference to what happened immediately after the Pakistani war as that parallel will actually reveal how the mind of the Government and the Election Commission works. After the close of the war with Pakistan, there was a meeting between the Prime Minister and the leaders of all political parties, barring the CPI; that, of course, is not an opposition party; it is a part and parcel of the establishment.... (*Interruptions*). I did not know that your attitude is changing. I welcome that change.

After the war with Pakistan, the leaders of the opposition parties met the Prime Minister and suggested that though we have won the war and Bangladesh has been liberated, a number of problems have been created like the rehabilitation of the refugees and development of the border areas which have been destroyed and, therefore, in view of all these problems you should not rush through the elections. Since politically it was advantageous to hold the elections, therefore, setting aside all considerations which were genuine considerations, elections were timed in such a manner that they could capitalise on the political situation that has been created by India's victory in the war and the emergence of free Bangladesh. Permit me to say that whenever a similar situation exists, they take advantage of it and whenever the situation is unfavourable they try to postpone the elections.

Here in the statement the hon. Minister refers to the bye-elections to the seven vacancies in the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh, which is under suspension under article 356 of the Canstitution. As this State is under President's Rule, it is stated that these casual vacancies will be filled by holding bye-elections when there is an indication that President's Rule in the State is about to be lifted. I do not know how they will get the indication that President's Rule is going to be lifted. But let me say that even when President's Rule operates in Andhra Pradesh, the Assembly in Andhra Pradesh has not been dissolved; it is only in a state of suspended animation. And there is absolutely no obligation under the Constitution and the electoral law that when the Assembly is in a state of suspended animation you should not hold the bye-elections at all. On the contrary, many of the

parties made the constructive suggestion that if you want a *modus operandi* of having an opinion poll in Andhra Pradesh, here is an opportunity provided by the seven bye-elections, especially when you have been shouting from the house-tops that the people of Andhra Pradesh are in favour of an integrated Andhra Pradesh. Let us not go into the merits of the case, let us ascertain the wishes of the people and here was an opportunity provided to the Government to organise and hold the seven bye-elections and get verdict of the people which would have helped you in solving the problem. Of course, you are capable of side-tracking even the people's verdict but at least people would have been convinced of what the public opinion in Andhra Pradesh is. But you are not prepared to face the reality of the situation.

There was a reference to pending bye-elections to the Lok Sabha in Bombay and in Ramtek. I come from the city of Bombay. I want to tell you with full sense of responsibility that when the Bombay Corporation election was held. because there was famine in parts of Maharashtra, we appealed to the Government that a large number of people from the famine-stricken areas were coming to Bombay—we had organised and participated, not having any party considerations, in all-Party relief committees on relief and rehabilitation measures—and, therefore, we suggested that the Corporation election should be postponed. But heir assessment was that it was a time when the Indira wave was still continuing. Because they were weak in physics, they did not know that the wave had a crest and a trough, that the crest was already over and they were at the bottom of the trough. They did not anticipate that. They were at the lowest trough but they felt that they were a the highest crest. So, they rushed with the elections. After the elections were over, the internal discussions inside the Congress clearly revealed—they have been published in the press—that many Congressmen had told them that they were wrong in timing the Bombay Corporation election.

It is my contention that they have been postponing the elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies because of the growing political climate against the ruling party: the rise in prices; the dwindling living standard of the people; the militant workers' demand for bonus and the implementation of some of the good recommendations of the Pay Commission and rejection of bad recommendations of the Pay Commission. As a result of the hostile atmosphere to the ruling party, they want to postpone the elections.

As far as the famine situation is concerned, let me say that under those difficult conditions, they held the Bombay Corporation election. But now they have realised that they are heavily lost in Bombay Corporation election; they are heavily lost in the Banka constituency election, they lost Banka seat. Mr. Madhu Limaye did not merely win that seat but he trounced them and they lost their deposit. Our friends in Andhra and our friends in Tamil Nadu gave a crushing defeat to the Congress party. In Dindigul also, they lost their deposit. Because they feel that the wave is against them, they are trying to oppose the holding of the elections.

The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that they have taken note of seasonal fluctuations, that they have taken note of scarcity conditions and that they have taken note of a fact that in some places of Maharashtra, the power crisis has taken place. I do not know whether they are referring to the political power crisis or they are referring to the power crisis because of generation of electricity and its failure. Such power crisis has existed in a number of places and even there bye-elections have been held. I must say these are frivilous excuses that they are putting forward.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am making pointed questions. I am not going beyond the scope of the Calling Attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER: We are going very much behind the schedule. So much business is already pending. We have taken a lot of time on other matters.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only 2-3 minutes more.

I want to point out to the hon. Minister that sometime back on the floor of the House he had made a reference to Mahua and Ujjain elections. Mr. Sethi had got elected from both these constituencies. Once it was said on the floor of the House that because an election petition was pending there, these difficulties had arisen. Though the election petition is pending, as far as Mahua constituency is concerned, Mr. Sethi has resigned from that constituency. So, that question does not arise at all.

Wrong types of arguments have been put forward. Ultimately, my single pin-pointed question to the ruling party or the Minister is: would he try to give up this approach of political expediency? In United Kingdom, even when the situation is adverse to them, they take advantage of the bye-election. Even the ruling party goes out of the way to tell the people, "Even though there are difficult economic conditions as stated by the Opposition parties, the conditions are not favourable to us, even then, according to the democratic norms, we will not postpone the elections. We will try to utilise bye-elections to find out which way the trend of the mind of the electorate works." Therefore, I feel that you should adopt such a democratic path, and flimsy excuses like revision of rolls should not be given. Now I will repeat the question of Mr. Madhu Limaye which has remained unanswered. There are a number of elections, to which he made a reference, where even when revision of rolls had not taken place, you rushed with the elections. So, the question is, why in certain cases elections were held and in respect of certain others you are giving the flimsy excuse of revision of rolls.

I hope, to all the points that I have made, the hon. Minister will give proper replies.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Before I reply to the questions, I repudiate the suggestion and charges my hon. friend has made against the Government.

He referred to Andhra Pradesh elections. In Andhra Pradesh, the vacancy in Jaggayapet occurred on 28th August 1972; in Luxethipet, it occurred on 3rd September 1972; in Chittoor it occurred on 13th October 1972; in Vuyyum it occurred on 25th December 1972; in Kalahasti it occurred on 13th January 1973; in Rajampet it occurred on 11th April 1973; and in Gooty it occurred on 20th April 1973. Revision of electoral rolls was commenced—this is obligatory; this has to be done under the law—but on account of NGOs strike in Andhra Pradesh, that had to be suspended. The revision is being revived now.

It was said, when the Assembly is only suspended, why elections are not held. If elections are held and somebody is elected, then what will happen to him? He cannot be sworn in and he cannot become an MLA. Then what is the fun in having the elections? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He can become an MLA, but there is no House to sit for him. You can say like that.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Sir, while referring to Madhya Pradesh, the hon. Member mentioned the name of the constituency as Mahuwa. The correct name of the constituency is Mhow and not Mahuwa. Mahuwa is a flower which is used for distilling wine....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am sorry for the error. Because of my love for aesthetics, I have committed that beautiful error.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Probably you have love for the thing produced from Mahuwa.

The Mhow election could not be held because of an election petition which was pending. In an election petition if the petitioner claims that somebody who has been elected should be unseated and another person should be declared elected, then election cannot be held. So unless the prayer in the election petition is known, the Election Commission cannot go ahead. The Election Commission get a copy of the election petition from the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur on 18th July 1972, by which date the Indore elections had been completed. Thereafter, the Madhya Pradesh Government, as I said earlier, sent a communication that the State was affected by drought and, therefore, everybody was busy and they could not arrange for elections. Therefore, the Election Commission could not hold the elections.

Referring to the power-cut in Tamil Nadu, the hon. Member asked whether it was political power or the power generated for lighting and other purpose. I will only refer him to the letter of Tamil Nadu Government and would request him to interpret it as best as he can:

"In regard to the programme of of dates for the various stages of by-election to be held from 105 Coimbatore West Assembly constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Tiru P. Gopal, the Government feel that some changes would be called for, for the following reasons:

"On account of the severe power cut which has been imposed from February of this year, a very large number of factory establishments and industrial units have had to close down or lay off their workers. The prospects of the situation improving during the next two months are not very hopeful. Last week the weather indications were that we might have an early monsoon, but the reports received in the last two or three days indicate that the monsoon has moved off the coast and has become weak. For it to set in again may take several weeks. Hence, our fear is that we would not be able to restore normalcy till about August."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want only one clarification from the hon. Minister if you permit. The question is: are you prepared to amend the law suitably so that a definite limit can be prescribed? To that question you have given an inadequate answer. You said that there are so many factors like floods and others. But we always say that we want the prescription of a definite limit. We also want that exceptions should be there provided proper reasoning is offered, but, as far as the general case is concerned, the prescription of a definite limit should be there. With this understanding are you prepared to amend the law suitably?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have answered it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have not got an answer in spite of our repeated requests. Why the Parliamentary bye-election in Darbhanga be not clubbed with the Assembly Elections?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): It has been answered.

SHRI H R. GOKHALA: When you were not here, I have answered this precise question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the answer to our question as to why the bye-election to Darbhanga parliamentary seat be not clubbed with the Assembly bye-elections which are in the offing only 1 1/2 months later? Why has he not come forward with a straight reply?

MR SPEAKER He has already answered it

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA He has not replied to that question You know that in the House of Commons the Speaker is consulted with regard to the bye-elections Therefore we are perfectly in order in laying a great deal of stress on it

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY The voters list had been revised with regard to Darbhanga election and therefore, it was held. The Assembly elections could not be held earlier than they became due *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER. Shri Vajpayee—not here

Shri P K Deo—also not here

12.52 hrs.

RE CURRENT STRIKE SITUATION IN RAILWAY

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) You have not admitted the adjournment motion You know yesterday we have spent about 5 hours The Minister was very good to admit something and it was announced in the All India Radio In response to that we have received certain telegrams from those leaders. . *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: But I can allow if you like the call attention motion.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me for a minute. I would request the hon. Minister to make one question clear.

MR SPEAKER I am not allowing anything on this I will allow the call attention motion.

SHRI S M BANERJEE The discussion on call attention will come up tomorrow I am trying to help the situation

MR SPEAKER Tomorrow everything will come before the House

SHRI S M BANERJEE Some efforts should be made to-day The leaders of the All India Loco running staff who are under a threat of warrant of arrest under DIR and men like Shri H V Choudhary have been arrested *(Interruptions)* I do not mind the call attention notice

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह तो उस दिन डिस्पोज ऑफ हो गया । काल अटेंशन देने की क्या जरूरत है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी हम तो चाहते है कि इस मामले पर [illegible] ही [illegible] हो । उन्हीं [illegible] ने टेलीग्राम भेजे हैं । [illegible] कि वे गिरफ्तार [illegible] । गिरफ्तारी [illegible] । [illegible]

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप [illegible] ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी हम चाहते है कि [illegible] हो । .

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप ही देखिए श्री [illegible] पर एक घंटा लग गया । . .

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी आप मेरी बात एक मिनट सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई बात सामने हो, मौशन हो तो सुनूं ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : वह तो आप ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इजाजत दे दी थी । अब मैं आप को कौल अटेंशन की इजाजत दे दूंगा, और कल कर लीजियेगा ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जिन का नाम कौल अटेंशन में नहीं होता उन को आप मौका नहीं देते । इसलिये इस मामले पर हम चाहते हैं कि आप बहस करने का मौका दें ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Railway Minister should make a statement that leaders should come for negotiations and that no one will be arrested. One gentleman has been arrested and he should be released. That is all that we want. We don't want anything else.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This morning I met the hon. Railway Minister. At his request I met him. I asked him to make a statement because the leaders of the All-India Loco Running Staff Association have sent us telegrams We want him to make statement on the floor of the House and not through secondary channels Let him make a statement in the House. In the morning he told us, I am prepared to make a statement. He said, I am agreeable if the Speaker agrees, because, the matter is in the hands of the Speaker.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिये अगर आप चाहें तो कल काल अटेंशन ले । अब स्टेटमेंट के बाद कैसे डिबेट होगी । आप खुद ही कहा करते हैं कि जब काल अटेंशन हो तो स्टेटमेंट क्यों दे रहे हैं । अगर स्टेटमेंट दे तो काल अटेंशन नहीं जावेगा। मुश्किल तो यह है ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. It is a question of time; it is not a question of Calling Attention. Even one day's delay matters much. You can understand the sort of situation which we face.

अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे का वक्त आप देखते हैं कि किस तरह से जाया होता है । उस दिन गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल के टाइम दो, तीन घंटे एक बात को ले कर बहस हुई । आज श्री गंगा देव के सवाल पर काफी वक्त चला गया । कल को कुछ और बात आ जायेगी । तो यह चीजें आती रहती हैं, कोई बात खत्म ही नहीं होती ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : कालिंग अटेंशन कल आयेगा । अगर डिस्कशन देना है तो दो घंटे आज दे दीजिये ।

We can have a discussion from 3 O clock

MR SPEAKER Are you prepard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). They have stated that they have had a discussion with the hon. Railway Minister If the hon Minister has stated that he would be agreeable to make a statement, I have nothing more to add.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I also asked him for a debate. He told me, he has no objection if a debate is allowed

MR. SPEAKER: I allow everything; I don't disallow anything.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : दो घंटे का डिस्कशन दे दीजिये आज क्यों कि हम चाहते हैं कि मामला जल्दी खत्म हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न कोई लेजिस्लेशन बिजनेस होता है, एक दिन कुछ होता है, दूसरे दिन कुछ आ जाता है, कभी काल अटेंशन आ गया, कभी गंगा देव का सवाल आ गया, परसों राम नाथ का आ जायगा । यह आप का वक्त है आप जैसे चाहें इस को खर्च करें ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप ने कहा था डिस्कशन देंगे....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात तो मानी नहीं ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : हारने के बाद मान रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हारने के बाद माना तो क्या माना ।

आप मिनिस्टर से पूछ लें । पांच बजे के करीब इसको क्या लिया जा सकता है ? तब घंटा डेढ घंटा दे देंगे । छ : बजे तक या आध पौन घंटा आगे कर देंगे और इसको ले लेंगे । फिर कालिंग स्टेंशन वगैरह कोई नही होगा ।

Now papers laid on the Table Shri Raj Bahadur.

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14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939 READ WITH CLAUSE (c) (iii) OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION re ANDHRA PRADESH, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:—

(i) G.O. Ms. No. 1440 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 7th December, 1972, making certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964.

(ii) G.O. Ms. No. 1482, published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 21st December, 1972 making certain amendment to the Andhra Predesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1964.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5310/73].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.O. Rt. No. 603, (Hindi and English versions) published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 26th April, 1973 regarding period for payment of motor vehicles tax under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5311/73].

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: (Bhavnagar) I would request you to give an opportunity to make a submission under the rule.

MR. SPEAKER: After the formal business you may raise it and when I convey that to you.

UTTAR PRADESH NAGAR MAHAPALIKAS (AMENDMENTT) ORDINANCE, UTTAR PRADESH URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under provisions of article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with cleause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th June, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh:—

(i) The Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalikas (Amendment) Ordi-

nance, 1973 (No. 7 of 1973) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 12th June, 1973.

(ii) The Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development Ordinance, 1973 (No. 7 of 1973) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 12th June, 1973.

(iii) The Uttar Pradesh Water Supply and Sewerage Ordinance, 1973 (No. 8 of 1973) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 12th June, 1973. [*Place in Library. See* No. LT-5312/73].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF HARYANA AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LTD., FOR 1971-72, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): On behalf of Shri Shinde, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5313/73].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 249(E), in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1973.

(ii) The Fertilizer (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 342(E), in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1973.

(iii) The Fertilizer Movement Control) (Amendment) Order, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 376(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1973. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-5314/73].

NOTIFICATION UNDER WILD LIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972

PROF. SHER SINGH: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972:—

(i) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973, applicable to West Bengal published in Notification No. G.S.R. 225(E), in Gazette of India, dated the 1st May, 1973.

(ii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973, applicable to West Bengal published in Notification No. G.S.R. 226(E), in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1973

(iii) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973, applicable to Manipur published in Notification No. G.S.R. 270(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1973

(iv) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973, applicable to Manipur published in Notification No G.S.R. 271(E), in Gazetee of India dated the 15th May, 1973.

(v) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973, applicable to Arunachal Pradesh published in Notification No G.S.R. 273(E), in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1973.

[Prof. Sher Singh]

(vi) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973 applicable to Arunachal Pradesh published in Notification No. G.S.R. 274(E), in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1973.

(vii) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973 applicable to Kerala published in Notification No. G.S.R 294(E), in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1973.

(viii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973 applicable to Kerala published in Notification No. G.S.R. 295(E), in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1973.

(ix) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973, applicable to Maharashtra published in Notification No. G.S.R. 297(E), in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1973.

(x) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973, applicable to Maharashtra published in Notification No. G.S.R. 298(E), in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1973.

(xi) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973 applicable to Delhi published in Notification No. G.S.R. 300(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1973.

(xii) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973 applicable to Delhi published in Notification No. G.S.R. 301(E), in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1973.

(xiii) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973 applicable to Andaman and Nicobar Islands published in Notification No. G.S.R. 333(E), in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1973.

(xiv) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973, applicable to Andaman and Nicobar Islands published in Notification No. G.S.R. 334(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1973.

(xv) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973, applicable to Mysore published in Notification No. G.S.R. 336(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1973.

(xvi) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973, applicable to Mysore published in Notification No. G.S.R. 337(E), in Gazette of India, dated the 1st July, 1973.

(xvii) The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Rules, 1973, applicable to Goa, Daman and Diu published in Notification No. G.S.R. 350(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 16th July, 1973.

(xviii) The Wild Life (Transaction and Taxidermy) Rules, 1973, applicable to Goa, Daman and Diu published in Notification No. G.S.R. 351(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5315/73].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1972-73 Production) Third Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 305(E), in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1973.

(ii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1972-73, Production) Fourth Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 327(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-5316/73].

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English ver-

sions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1970-71 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5317/73].

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): Sir, there has been a serious lapse on the part of the University Grants Commission.

MR. SPEAKER. This is not the occasion.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: Sir, students have been refused admission. Regarding this I want to say something. We would request the Minister to say something about this.

MR. SPEAKER: You should give it in writing. Then we shall see what we should do. I cannot permit you now for that. Now, Dr. Henry Austin.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

SECOND REPORT

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges.

RE. QUALITY OF WHEAT AND RICE SUPPLIED IN MAHARASHTRA

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Sir, I give notice under Rule 377 to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

There is growing confusion prevailing in the retail and wholesale grocery shops and Government ration godowns, particularly in Bombay and Maharashta in general as the Government godowns supply inferior quality of wheat and rice containing about 30 per cent extraneous matter like sand, stones etc. to the ration shops and they do not maintain regular full supply of wheat, rice and sugar. The wholesalers do not maintain a regular supply of edible oil and sugar etc. to retail shopkeepers.

I request the Minister for Agriculture and Home Affairs to bring to the notice of Government godown-keepers, wholesalers and retailers, their social obligation and to see that the supply with the sand etc is not allowed to be supplied to retail shops and from retail shopkeepers to the consumers. It is unfortunate that the consumers quene up to get their ration but go back home disappointed as most of the fair price shops display that no sugar, rice and edible oil are available after selling to a few. Even wheat is not available in many ration shops to all card holders. It is strange that if higher price is paid, these articles are available This results in law and order problem.

Sir, there is no guarantee from the State Government to supply the minimum quantity of good quality of rice and unadulterated coarse-grain and rationed articles.

Sir, recently, the Government of Maharashtra appointed six Committees for consumer articles. I do not know what is the sanctity of this gentleman's agreement? These gentlemen have broken their promise several times in the past and I am sure they are going to break this promise again and hence, there should be some statutory "Bandban" provision—so that the prices do not go up again in future.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (लातूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने दो बार लिख कर दिया है 377 के अन्तर्गत । मूगफली इत्यादि का जो निर्यात लगातार.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका कोई और तरीका सोचूंगा । मैंने आपको एलाउ नहीं किया....

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मिनिस्टर साहब उपस्थित है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मूंगफली का कर रहा हू । कालिंग एटेंशन कर देंगे । बगैर पूछे क्यों खडे हो जाते है । मैंने आपको अनुमति नही दी है ।

एक और बड़ा मसला पेश हो गया है । पता नही सभी ने कालिंग एटेंशन देना शुरू कर दिया है । पचास से ज्यादा आ जाते है रोज और बड़ी मुश्किल पेश आती है । नोटिस साढे दस बजे तक दिये जा सकते हैं । उसके बाद हाउस मे भी ग्यारह बजे आना होता है । मिलने का भी किसी को वक्त दिया होता है । बिना समय लिए हुए मैम्बर भी आ घुसते हैं । बड़ी परेशानी पैदा हो जाती है । कभी सुना है पचास कालिंग अटेंशन । कुछ तो रहम करना चाहिये । फिर भी कभी तसल्ली नही होती है । 377 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस जो होते हैं वे भी कालिंग अटेंशन पर डिरेड करते है । उसकी भी तोड़ मरोड़ कर उसको तरफ बना लिया है ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): As the hon. Member will appreciate the distribution of foodgrains and sugar is done by the State Government The hon. Member has made allegations which are of a general nature. I shall certainly communicate these to the State Government and ask them to look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch now and we shall re-assemble at 3 p.m.

I thank hon. Members for the very fine, wonderful warming which they gave me on my birthday, the finest warming

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Wish you the best of luck, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall remember this warming all the time.

14.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CUSTOMS, GOLD (CONTROL) AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume discussion on the following motion moved by Shri K. R. Ganesh on the 1st August, 1973, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, as amended by passed".

Shri Ramavatar Shastri to continue his speech.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस प्रश्न के बारे मे इतना हंगामा हुआ है, क्या उस के बारे मे कुछ कहने देंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: About hunger-deaths in Orissa.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) विधेयक के संशोधन का तीसरा वाचन कर रहे हैं । उस दिन मैंने बताया था कि स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) विधेयक को पेश करते हुए उस समय के वित्त मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, ने कहा था कि इस से हम सोने की तस्करी को रोक सकेंगे, जिन कुछ लोगों ने सोने पर कब्जा जमा रखा है, उस को उनके पास से निकाल कर हम उस को जनता और देश के

इस्तेमाल में लायेंगे। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उन का यह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ, और जब तक यह पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था है, तब तक यह पूरा नही होगा। 1968 में जब यह विधेयक पारित किया गया, तो उस समय भी हम लोगो ने कहा था कि हमारे देश के लिए यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। जिस दिन यह विधेयक पारित किया गया, वह हमारे देश के लिए, और खास तौर से स्वर्ण उद्योग मे लगे हुए सोने चांदी के कारीगरों के लिए, काला दिन था। वह अवस्था आज भी बरकरार है, जो कि उस समय इस विधेयक को सदन के सामने पेश करने वाले मंत्री महोदय नही हैं।

उस समय जब हम ने यह सवाल उठाया कि सोने-चादी के उद्योग मे काम करने वाले लाखों कर्मचारी और मजदूर, और उन पर आश्रित लोग, भूखों मरेंगे, व बेकार हो जायेंगे तो यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इस की वजह से जो लोग बेकार होंगे, जिन का धंधा छिन जायेगा, उन के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था सरकार करेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि यह काम कहा तक हुआ है। मैं अभी अभी बिहार मे घूम कर आया हूं। पटना मे हजारों कारीगर मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं और आज-कल जब कि आर्थिक सकट इतना ज्यादा है, महगाई इतनी बढ गई है, उन को बडी भयकर स्थिति का सामना करना पड रहा है। मंत्री महोदय यह बतायें कि जिन लोगों के बारे में सरकार और उस समय के वित्त मंत्री ने यह वादा किया था कि उन को कोई नुकसान नही होगा, उन के पुनर्वास के लिए, या उन को नौकरी रोजगार देने के लिए, वह कुछ कर रहे है या नही। यह एक बहुत बडा सवाल है, क्योंकि सोने के उद्योग मे काम करने वाले लाखों स्वर्णकार बेकार है और उन के परिवार के लोग भूखों मर रहे है। जब तक मंत्री महोदय उन की समस्या का समाधान नही करेंगे, तब तक उस की सरकार उन लोगों की आह से बच नही सकेगी। अगर मंत्री महोदय उन की आह से बचना चाहते हैं, तो वह उन के लिए कोई रास्ता निकाले। (व्यवधान)।

मुझे मालूम है कि सरकार सोने का नियत्रण तो कर नही सकेगी, सोने की जो ईंटे बडे बडे कालाबाजारियों और बडे बडे सरमायादारों के पास है, उन को तो सरकार निकाल नही सकेगी, क्योंकि उस को उन लोगों से चन्दा मिल जायेगा। इस समय मैं उस में नही जाना चाहता हू। लेकिन मैं चाहता हू कि स्वर्ण उद्योग मे लगे हुए जो लोग बेकार हो गये हैं, बर्बाद हो गये हैं, भूखों मर रहे हैं, सरकार उन की तरफ ध्यान दे। सरकार और कुछ भी नही कर सकेगी—न वह तस्करी रोक सकेगी और न कुछ और कर सकेगी। काला धन अपनी जगह पर है, वह जमा रहेगा। मंत्री महोदय इतना जरूर करें कि ये बेचारे गरीब बच जायें और उन की रक्षा की जाये। अगर वह उन की रक्षा नही करेंगे, तो हम लोग सगठन बना कर उन पर हमला करेंगे, आन्दोलन करेंगे और फिर उन को झुकना पडेगा और हमारी बात माननी पडेगी।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have already replied to the general debate on the consideration of the Bill and the point that has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, was dealt with by me in reply to that discussion He was not present here. I had stated that the Gold Control Act is the second line of defence as far as preventing the smuggling of gold into the economy of our country is concerned

As far as the question of rehabilitation of the goldsmiths is concerned, we have from time to time given figures here to the House, and I have stated during my earlier interventions that their problems are being

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looked into with sympathy, and whatever other problems they might have, the Government will look into them with sympathy and try to solve them in as best a way as possible.

There are many points which Shri Limaye has raised. During the general discussion most of the speakers concentrated on the Gold Control Act. Shri Madhu Limaye has raised the question of smuggling and various other problems connected with it. Some reply is indicated to the various points the hon. Member has raised. He tried to link up the question of smuggling and various things to certain formulations which he is used to do always. I do not want a debate on that because the question of smuggling is a very vital matter and I shall not allow small irritants to stand in the way of my taking the House into confidence as far as the menace of gold smuggling is concerned. I am required to contest certain points he has raised, like the question of the Congress Party having raised funds during the Bombay session of the Congress from certain people he mentioned. That is not a fact and it is necessary for me to state that. Apart from that he has brought into focus the question of the evil and disastrous effects of smuggling on our economy, social life and foreign exchange position.

As the House is aware, this is a short Bill which seeks to implement various recommendations of the Law Commission on the question of enhancing the punishment and giving deterrent punishment and various other consequential matters.

Before I go into the specific points, I should like to read a passage from the report of the Law Commission dealing with this aspect of socio-economic crimes. What are the dimensions of these crimes? In their 37th report, on page 4, the Law Commission state as follows:

"The importance of suppressing social and economic crimes in any modern society is obvious. The transition from a rural and simple society to an industrialised and complex one entails regulation by or under law of activities having an economic import. The same process of transition from a simple to complex and a rural to urban society also necessitates an increasing attack on malpractices which were previously unknown, but which now emerge as a result of the process. The process gives rise to a two-fold increase in such malpractices—increase in the number of socio-economic malpractices and increase in their variety. Thus, newer forms of harmful activities not known previously—such as, unfair competition—raise their heads. And malpractices which would previously have been of a simple recurring, monotonous type, now assume diverse and varying manifestations. Adulteration of foods and drugs is an example in point.

This has happened in every modern society. In a developing economy, it assumes still greater importance, because conduct which, though criminal, could previously have been overlooked—*e.g.*, petty smuggling—has now to be dealt with more seriously. Just as in war, every inch of territory has to be defended, whatever the risk, so in an economic crisis or in a massive effort to build up a society with a sound and healthy social structure, the purity of every grain has to be protected and every dot of evil has to be wiped out.

The reason why offences against laws enacted to combat such evils do not find adequate response in the social consciousness is psychological. Our minds are familiar with conventional offences like murder, rape and theft—offences where a tangible person or property of an individual is attacked. But it takes time to

realise the seriousness of non-conventional crimes where intangible property, in the sense of economic resources of the community are involved, or where the harm caused is indirect and remote, and there is no immediate tangible object of the harm visible to the mind. Neither the offender nor the society adequately realises the harm, because of the absence of an immediate victim."

This is how the Law Commission has given the dimensions of the problem of smuggling etc. in a very profound way. I have no hesitation in accepting many of the ramifications of smuggling operations which the hon. members has referred It is a fact that inward remittances by Indians living abroad is one of the main sources of financing smuggling. I can provide him the latest figures The Kaul Committee has gone into the matter and come to this conclusion that this is one of the main sources of financing smuggling operations. As a result of the recommendations of the Law Commission, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill is now before the House, after passing through the Select Committee stage, and provision has been made therein to plug this loophole. This Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill will take care of invoice manipulations also. It also a fact that as a result of very high international price, gold smuggling has gone down considerably in this country, specially for the last two months and smugglers have taken to other goods for smuggling like synthetic yarn, luxury goods, etc. Government is aware of these mechanics In reply to many questions, we have given various steps Government has taken with regard to tightening the enforcement machinery Some measures like re-deployment of staff in sensitive and vulnerable areas, setting up of zonal units of Revenue Intelligence and setting up of the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence and Investigation for achieving closer coordination amongst various intelligence and investigation agencies and reorganisation of preventive formations in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Cochin and Madurai. The Government is also award of the inadequate of the equipment as far as anti-smuggling staff are concerned with regard to fast going launches, etc. which are necessary if we have to make any impact an smuggling operations.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): There was a scheme that the Defence Ministry will manufacture some craft.

SHRI K R GANESH: Your information was not correct that somebody has sabotaged it. The Nag Chowdhury Committee has recently made some recommendations and we have taken certain steps A team of officers had gone to certain countries to find out a suitable craft. A suitable craft has been located and during the next fortnight, we will process the whole thing, so that these fast-moving beats are provided for the anti-smuggling operations. Without that, it will not be possible to stop the massive boats which are used for smuggling goods from Kuwait and Dubai.

The hon member has mentioned a number of cases which have to be pursued vigorously. He has mentioned the case of Abdul Sattar, who a few days ago escaped I would like to take the House into confidence, because as far as smugglers are concerned it is necessary to expose them before the bar of public opinion. Shri Sattar is a Pakistani national and an accused in the famous Mahim Gold case He was absconding for three years The customs officers apprehended him from a fruit vender's shop on 29-5-73 and remanded him to police custody. On 30-7-73 when he was taken by Bombay police to a Hospital for treatment he escaped from the police custody I am informed the Bombay Police are inves-

[Shri K. ... Ganesh]

tigating the case. I propose to take this matter with the Chief Minister of Bombay because I consider this a very serious matter that a well-known smuggler, a foreign national, accused in a very serious case of smuggling, caught by the customs authorities after so much of labour, should find himself escaping from police custody. It is a serious matter which will have to be gone into, I agree.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा पौइंट आफ आर्डर है। मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिए मैंने कहा था कि मस्तान भी जब पकड़ा गया था तो इसी अस्पताल में उसको भेजा गया था। यह लोग कभी जेल में नहीं रहते। उनका एक दिन का 1,200 रु० खर्चा था। मुझ से पुलिस कमिश्नर ने कहा कि हम लोग क्या कर सकते हैं बड़े बड़े लोग इन के साथ हैं। तो केवल अब्दुल सतार का मामला नहीं है। सैंट जार्ज अस्पताल स्पेशल लोगों का अच्छा और बढ़िया इंतजाम करने के लिए रखा गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. He only wanted to interpolate.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am benefited by the added information which the hon. Member has given.

He has also mentioned about a very famous, or I may take the liberty of the House in calling, a very notorious case of Haji Mastan. The hon. Member has mentioned many cases about him. He is involved in a large number of cases. In some of the cases the value of goods confiscated is about half a crore on rupees. He was also prosecuted for a case known as gold bar case I would like to give some facts about it.

As a result of these investigations, Haji Mastan Mirza was arrested on 28-9-69 and released on bail of Rs. 20 lakhs. Appeal was filed in the Supreme Court on 3-9-70 which was dismissed as the Supreme Court did not want to interfere with the discretion of the High Court. A complaint was filed on 1-7-70 in the Court of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay for prosecution of Haji Mastan Mirza and his ten conspiraters on charges under Customs Act, 1962, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, Import and Export Control Act, 1947 and the IPC. The effective hearing in the case started from 4-8-71. On 11-10-72 the Magistrate passed orders for the discharge of the following accused persons, namely, Haji Mastan Mirza, Nasiruddin Abdul Karim Bawaji, Ashraj U1 Rehman Azimulla Lallu, Jorwar Basaitmal Siroya and Amir-ud-din Sk Dawood. Therefore, even though we have tried to prosecute them, somehow because of the legal procedures they were released by the court. Law Commission have taken these facts into consideration and suggested various measures to be taken to overcome difficulties of this nature.

He has also referred to various other cases. In regard to case of Nainmal Punjaji Shah, his brother has already been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. A number of cases are pending against both the brothers. Investigations have revealed several interlinked involvements. As such, they have taken time to complete the investigation.

About the Choti Sadri case I have extensively dealt with in my intervention.

He has also referred about the theft of opium from the Neemuch factory. The facts of the case are that the theft of opium had taken place from the factory's godowns which are situated at Mandsaur. The theft came to the knowledge of the police in the morning of 15-9-67 before the Manager of the Factory had taken over the factory from the police guards on duty. A physical verification of the opium stock revealed that three bags

from Godown No. 1 and 15 bags from Godown No. 2 containing a total of 644 kgs. of opium had been pilfered. Two cases were accordingly registered with the local police. The Inspector-General of Police issued wireless messages to all concerned police officers to see all vulnerable points. The Narcotics Commissioner had instructed the Assistant Narcotics Commissioner, Neemuch, to block all roads leading out of Mandsaur and to alert the preventive staff. In respect of the theft of three bags of opium, four persons were committed to sessions by the ADM, Mandsaur. The judgment in this case was delivered on 28-1-1969 in which three out of four persons were convicted and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment and with fine. In the case relating to theft of 15 bags, 28 persons were committed to the sessions for trial and the judgment in this case was delivered on 19-9-69. Out of 28 persons, 8 were convicted and sentenced. The stolen opium has not been recovered so far. The question of "write off" of this loss is under action. similarly, departmental proceedings against officers in the Department involved are also in progress. All that was necessary in this case has already been done.

These were some of the points that the hon. Member had raised at the third reading stage of the Bill. Because they were specific points, I though I should reply to them. I would end by only saying that rigorous efforts will have to be made and the Customs staff will have to be strengthened to see that we make an impact on the anti-smuggling operations. I have already detailed the various steps that have been taken.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the next Bill that we take up relates to the Railways....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just a minute, Mr. Banerjee. I am on my legs. You have made a habit that whenever I am on my legs, you always cut me half-way through the sentence.

Having regard to the strike of the Loco men and the concern that the House had shown over that question, I can anticipate that the temptation of the Members discussiong about the Railways would be to refer to this question. May I remind them that the Speaker had said two things in the morning? I am told, if rightly, he had said that he would be prepared to accept a Calling Attention Notice for tomorrow. That is one thing. Then, under pressure from the Members, I think, he had also said that he would be willing for a short discussion on the strike situation sometime today, roundabout 5 P.M. I think, he wanted to ask the Railway Minister whether he would be prepared for that discussion .... (*Interruptions*) Order, please. You do not allow me to regulate the proceedings of the House. This is going to meet your requirements.

I think, the other day, when the question came up, there was a misunderstanding. The Railway Minister had only pleaded his difficulties on that day at that time. That is how I understood it. I think, the Speaker wanted to ascertain from the Railway Minister whether he had any more difficulties before he agreed to the discussion.

I would request the Members, while discussing this Bill, to please avoid this question because if you refer to this question at length, then that discussion will not be necessary. This is in your own interest.

Now, the Railway Minister.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I met the Minister in the morning. Unless he makes a statement today, it will have no effect on the situation. They have sent a telegram and asked the Minister to make a statement on the floor of the House regarding the assurance and other things. That is why I requested him to do so and he agreed that he was prepared to make a statement in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Can I speak now, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No speech. You can make only a submission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With all that sheat of papers!! If you want to speak on the strike situation, there will be another occasion for that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to add a sentence only. The Speaker agreed that either there should be a Calling Attention Notice or a short discussion. The Calling Attention Notice will actually come up only tomorrow. Now, after yesterday's declaration by the hon. Minister, the situation has come to a particular position where it is possible that....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have started making a speech now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are younger to me....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know. But my responsibility is for older people like you and to regulate the proceedings. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Calling Attention Notice will be only tomorrow. Again, 24 hours will be lost. I would request you to ask the Minister if certain clerifications could be given in the House. It can be done now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He cannot do it just now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This particular discussion may be held over and the other discussion can be started. Once a favourable condition is created....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is being done at the moment. Please wait for some time. Have some patience. Some announcement will be made in the House very soon.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What is the decision, Sir? Will there be a discussion on that particular matter now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said just now that the Speaker is at the moment ascertaining from the senior Railway Minister and an announcement will be made in the House shortly.

The Minister please.

15.30 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) Bill

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the course of working of the railways, we sometimes run up against certain deficiencies or inadequacies in the Indian Railways Act. The Bill that was introduced in March last is intended to make good some of them.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

I would briefly describe what requirements the respective provisions of the Bill are designed to fulfil. To, first, take up the amendment of section 47, I may explain that until 1945 passengers who had made advance reservation of train accommodation could surrender the ticket and obtain a refund of the fare paid, without forfeiting any part of it This encouraged certain unhealthy practices. Some persons would make an investment and corner accommodation on important trains and then pass it on to *bona fide* passengers at a premium. To place some check on such speculative reservations, the Railways decided to make a deduction As hon. members would certainly know, the deduction is graded, varying with how far in advance of the time of departure of the train the ticket is surrendered. The Ministry of Railways have been advised that such deductions cannot be made under rules framed by them in exercise of the statutory powers, and if it is proposed to continue making such deductions, provision for them should be made in the statute itself. We are now making such a provision.

And while making this provision, we are saving from attack deductions hitherto made on the authority of departmental rules.

An important provision in the Bill relates to compensation paid to victims of railway accidents. The procedure followed by Claims Commissioners approximates to the procedure of courts and is rather slow-moving To make more prompt assistance available to the victims or, in the event of death, to their families, the railways propose to assume powers for making *ad hoc* and interim payment of compensation. Of course, the institution of Claims Commissioners will continue. The amount paid *ad hoc* by the railway administration will be taken into account by the Claims Commissioner when he finally settles a case.

Provisions in the Act relating to certain types of offences have, in our experience, been found somewhat mild and not deterrent enough. For instance, a considerable proportion of fires on the railways is caused by carelessness on the part of passengers or others on railway premises, smoking or having an open light or fire in places where this is forbidden. There is a rule providing against this, framed in exercise of the powers conferred on the Central Government by section 47 of the Act But, for violation of any rules framed under it, section 47 lays down a maximum penalty of fifty rupees We propose to raise it to a hundred and fifty rupees.

As hon. members are fully aware, unjustified, sometimes wanton, alarm chain pulling has become a real problem, causing, as it does, serious dislocation of train services. As it is, the Act prescribes a punishment of imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or five which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees or both. But, in practice, the punishment awarded by courts is sometimes nominal.

Section 118 makes an offence of a passenger entering or leaving a carriage while the train is in motion and of travelling on the roof or the footboard of a carriage The punishment prescribed for the former is fine which may extend to twenty rupees and for the latter, fine which may extend to fifty rupees The incidence of such offences has been causing concern to the railways We propose to raise the punishment, respectively, to imprisonment upto one month or fine upto fifty rupees or both, and imprisonment for a term upto three months or fine upto one hundred and fifty rupees or both.

For trespassing the Act prescribes fine which may extend to twenty rupees and for refusing to leave when requested to do so, fine which may extend to fifty rupees. We propose to enhance the former to imprisonment

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

up to one month or fine which may extend to fifty rupees or both and the latter to imprisonment upto three months or fine which may extend to one hundred and fifty rupees or both.

The punishment prescribed for unauthorized hawking on the railways is fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees. In practice, courts have sometimes let off offenders very lightly. It is proposed to prescribe a minimum fine of fifty rupees. I hardly need mention that such unauthorized hawking may be a hazard to public health.

An important amendment proposed in the Bill is to section 126. It deals with a person tampering with the track or otherwise wilfully wrecking or attempting to wreck a train. Apart from the loss caused to the railways, such train wrecking has sometimes taken a heavy toll of life. The Act prescribe a punishment of imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years. We have, after giving the matter a great deal of thought, decided to provide for some extra penalty of death where as a result of such acts of destruction deaths have occurred or where the person committing such acts should know that they are likely to occur.

Unfortunately the railways have become the target of attack in say sort of agitation and the result is large scale destruction of railway property. As it is, commission of acts which may result in destruction of railway property and equipment is punishable only when it endangers or is likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon the railway. There is no provision making destruction of railway property as such an offence. For instance, if someone were to set fire to a goods shed, while it is locked, it would not be an offence under the Indian Railways Act. We propose to make good this palpable deficiency by inserting a new Section.

I would say, Sir, in conclusion that the proposals contained in the Bill are so eminently reasonable and justified that I hope the House will have no difficulty in accepting them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment by Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee. Are you moving it?

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Yes, I am moving.

I beg to move:

'That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 10 members, namely:—

Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri M C. Daga, Shri Prasannbhai Mehta, Shri L. N Mishra, Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan, Shri M S. Purty, Shri Ramkanwar, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, Shri G. P. Yadav, and Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya with instructions to report by the last day of the third week of the next session'. (1).

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even though you have said it at the outset that while discussing the provisions of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1973 references should not be made about the strike of the loco running staff and even though I am aware of the fact that a discussion on the subject will take place after a short period, yet I cannot but say just a few words about the strike because it is the most burning issue that the country is facing at the moment. (*Interruption*) Sir, despite an assurance given by the Railway Minister in the month of May, the legitimate demands of the railway loco workers have not accepted by the Government yet. Railways are the biggest public sector undertaking and

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

it is but proper that the Government which profess socialism, talk about the down trodden masses and about Garibi Hatao should not make it a prestige issue and refrain from talking to the striking loco workers. I would demand, Sir that the Government should release all those who have been arrested in connection with this strike and Government should enter into a dialogue with the striking workers and their leaders and agree to accept their legitimate demands. They should also be assured that they will not be subjected to any victimisation nor they will be arrested,

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, the hon. Deputy Minister has said that the amending legislation seeks to provide for payment of interim compensation to the railway accident victims —a provision that is not there in the parent Act of 1890. The present Bill also has provides provisions for punishing offences like chain pulling and destruction of railway property. The Government have also tried to seek powers to make enabling provisions authorising rule making powers for recovery of cancellation charges when reservations made for rail journeys are cancelled or tickets returned. Though those new provisions the Government are trying to amend the 83-year old Bill which was passed in 1890 and I feel that the parent Act has become wholly obsolete and instead of repairing the decayed body by bits and patches, it is time that a comprehensive bill should be introduced which can take care of the new problems and developments that have taken place during all these years.

Functioning under this old Act, which is a legacy of the British, the big wigs of the Railway Administration—the Railway Board Members Zonal Manager and other high officials continue to function in the same manner as they did during the British regime. Their relation and behaviour towards the subordinates is nothing better than a Master-servant relation. These officials continue to enjoy the benefits of the use of saloons and many such facilities which the Britishers had created for themselves. When the Government are talking about Socialism would it not be proper that such legacies of the British are ended?

Some time back, 18 employees of the South Eastern Railway were sacked and even though the Zonal Manager was inclined to take back the sacked employees, he could not do it because no clearance was forth-coming from the Ministerial level. I would therefore urge the Hon. Deputy Minister that he may please look into the matter and see that all the employees who had been sacked are taken back.

The Railway Convention Committee looks into the budgetary provisions of the railways and it is an expensive Committee. I would suggest that this Committee should be reconstituted and brought within the scope of this Bill. Necessary amendments may be introduced in this Bill to give effect to it.

After the Madhupur railway accident, it was published in the newspapers that the Government have taken a decision or contemplating to give 50,000 to each victim of a railway accident. I would like to know from the Railway Minister whether the news item is true and if so, I would like to suggest that all those cases of railway accidents, where compensation has not been paid so far, should be given the present benefit of Rs. 50,000 each.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the provision of sub-section (c) and (d) of Section 82C of the original Act. Reading both the provisions, one would find that while under subsection (c) the guardian of a minor involved in a railway accident can apply for payment of compensation, the same provisions is not clearly provided for in sub-section (d) i.e., it is not clear as to what happens when the dependent of the deceased is a minor and whether in such a case his guardian should have the right to claim compensation

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

on behalf of the deceased needs to be clarified in very clear terms as has been done in sub-section (e) and unless this is done. I am afraid in such cases complication may arise and cause hardship to the family. This is an important matter and demand that this should be included in the amending Act.

While taking about compensation for railway accident victims, I would like to stress upon the Railway authorities that they should carefully probe and analyse the causes, apart from those arising from human failure, that lead to such accidents and take suitable measure to see that accidents are minimised.

In this Bill punishment for chain pulling is sought to be enhanced. While indiscriminate chain pulling cannot be supported I would like to tell the hon. Minister that under some compelling circumstances resort to chain pulling becomes absolutely necessary. A journey between Sealdah and Naihati at night is extremely hazardous for women and many incidents of attack on women have been reported. Similar is the situation prevailing between Howrah-Burdwan line particularly at Mogra station. When women folk are attacked, it is but necessary that the chain should be pulled to bring the culprit to book and punish him. I hope while enforcing the new provisions Government should think of such cases also and make suitable provisions. So that people in genuine cases are not put to difficulty. Efforts should also be made to see that such cases do not occur in railways.

Sir, the punishment for roof-top travel is also being increased. Such a travel is being made punishable. But where is the accommodation? Do we not see every day that passengers travel on foot boards clinging precariously to the door handles. Thus the steps are taken to enhance punishment, will find a good justification if Government taking adequate steps to increase the number of trains for the travelling public simultaneously. To cite an example I would like to point out that in the Asansol-Raniganj-Durgapur area, which is known as the *Rhur* of India, the number of trains is utterly inadequate to meet the needs of the travelling people. Important industrial units like the IISCO, Durgapur Steel Plant and 94 coal mines are located in this area and the number of trains are not at all adequate. I have repeatedly raised the difficulties of the people of this area and even I have personally talked to the Railway Minister to apprise him of the difficulties but nothing has been done so far. Sir, the whole area really puts up a cosmopolitan look for the people from Kerala to Kashmir (Mr. Qureshi —you are from Kashmir and many Kashmiris are working in this area too) come here to work. Many foreign experts are also working in these industrial projects. A better network of railways will create a better communication link between Bihar, U P., Orissa and the West Bengal In view of the importance of the area and the growing needs of the travelling people, I would suggest that the Burdwan-Asansol Section should be declared a suburban section This will augment the railway income and will reduce ticketless travel

I would now voice the difficulties of passengers coming from thickly populated areas In Burdwan, the population has gone up from 40,000 in 1939 to 1½ lakhs at present. The number of booking offices are not at all adequate. It takes a long time before one can get a ticket from the Station booking window and as a result the passengers have to make a desperate dash to catch the train and very often they have to catch a moving train. Obviously, under such circumstances, accidents do take place and such accidents can be avoided if more city booking agencies are opened. In such cities and particularly in Burdwan if we are genuinely interested to bring down the number of railway accidents. Added to this, I feel, that fencing

between the lines should be improved as it will stop the tendency of the people to take a short cut route which in effect is the cause of many unfortunate accidents.

Sir, many demands for opening flag stations in various areas of West Bengal have been made but in most cases, they have not been conceded. Sir, these flag stations, apart from giving the desired benefit to the people of that area will also be very helpful in curbing the menace of wagon breaking. It is known to all, and more so to the railway authorities that wagon breaking is very rampant between Dum Dum and Noapara. It is also known that the passengers get down from the train in between these two stations, may be by pulling chain because a demand for a flag station has not been met by the railway authorities. If a flag station is constructed, it will not only give immense facilities to the people but because of the presence of the people at this station, wagon breaking cannot be done as freely as it is being done now. For similar reasons, there should be a flag station between Gangpur and Burdwan.

Sir, it has also been suggested that doors of the railway coaches should be kept closed and any violation will be met with punishment. While agreeing to the desirability of this measure, I would like to point out that in the suburban trains in West Bengal doors of EMU coaches remain open and this will have to be taken note of while applying this amended provisions there.

I would now conclude my speech by urging upon the Government that the case of the hawkers, deserve sympathetic consideration. In West Bengal most of the hawkers are the refugees who have come from the erstwhile East Pakistan or our brothern from Bihar and U.P. They are poor people and have no other means of livelihood and their case deserves to be considered very sympathetically before punishment is inflicted upon them. And finally I will reiterate that the Government should bring forward a comprehensive Bill because such piecemeal approach will in no way be helpful to solve the problems of the railways. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मंत्रालय की तरफ से एक बहुत बड़ी हिम्मत की बात आई है—हिन्दुस्तान को एक नई बात मालूम होगी कि आज कल जो ज्यादा गुनाह करेंगे, उन को ज्यादा सजा मिलने लग जायगी । लेकिन मैं सब से पहले यह पूछना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने 1972 में ऐसे गुनाह किये, उन में से कितनों को आपने सजा दी है । मैं ज्यादा बातें प्वाइन्ट-आउट नहीं करना चाहता—मैं तो सिर्फ दो-चार बातें पूछना चाहता हू—जहां तक कानून बनाने का सवाल है, आप चाहे जितना सख्त कानून बनाएं, लेकिन उन को अमली रूप कौन देता है, उन की पालना कौन कराता है । आप की लिस्ट में लिखा है :—

List of serious incidents on the Indian Railways during 1972 p. 4:

"The Tamil Nadu Agriculturists' Association, protesting against the policy adopted by the DMK Government of Tamil Nadu towards the agriculturists observed Band on 5th July 1972 throughout the State. In Madras, Olavakkot and Mysore Divisions trians were stopped by placing boulders on the track, squatting on the track and cutting signal wires. Consequently almost all the train services in Madurai, Olavakkot and Mysore Divisions were seriously affected and disrupted due to heavy detentions".

Has anybody ever been convicted?

क्या आपने किसी को सजा दी है ?

"Students in Ramanathapuram and Madurai District protesting against the arrest of graduate teachers who resorted to relay hunger fast in

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

front of the Secretariat, Madras on 6th March 1972 stopped trains in sections between Madurai and Dindigul."

Has anybody been arrested?

[SHRI S. A. KADAR *in the Chair*].

On page 14, it is said:

"....The miscreants suddenly attacked passengers and snatched away cash amounting to Rs. 10,200 and gold valued at about Rs. 2,175 from them. Then the dacoits pulled the alram chain and decamped with the booty.

So many incidents have been quoted. Has anybody been arrested or anybody has been punished? I am putting the question.

आप रेलवे के अन्दर जितनी सख्ती करना चाहते हैं, आप मुझे बतलाइये जिन लोगों ने 1972 में एलार्म-चेन पुल की, उन में से कितनों को सजा दी थी ?

कानून बनाने के पहले मैं चाहता था कि यह देखा जाय कि कानून का अमल कौन कराता है । आप ने ऐसा कानून बनाने के लिये क्यों फैसला किया, क्या आप के मैजिस्ट्रेटस ने आप को कहा कि हम ने इतने लोगों को सजा दी है, जो कम है । आप यह रेलवे का अमेंडमेंट बिल ला रहे है, क्या इस के लाने के पहले आप ने सोचा था कि इस के लाने से यह लाभ होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि आप के यहां कानून का इम्पलीमेंटेशन नहीं है । न एलार्म खींचनेवालों के खिलाफ कोई इम्पलीमेंटेशन है और न नुकसान पहुंचाने वालों के खिलाफ कोई इम्पलीमेंटेशन है, किसी को कोई डर नहीं है । आप की रेलवे किस तरह से काम करती है—आप की गल्तियों के लिये आप के खिलाफ कोई दावा करे तो क्या ऐसा दावा हो सकता है । एक आदमी रिजर्वेशन के लिये जाय, दो घंटे वहां खड़ा रहे, तो क्या वह आप से कम्पेन्सेशन मांग सकता है । आखिर इस की रेमिडी क्या है ? आज किसी चीज की सुरक्षा नहीं है—मेरी जान भी चली जाय, तो क्या मैं आप के खिलाफ दावा कर सकता हूं? जान की सुरक्षा नहीं है, माल की सुरक्षा नहीं है और न ही वह आप के खिलाफ दावा कर सकता है । लेकिन अपनी चीजों के लिये आप कहते हैं कि हम उस से जुर्माना लेंगे । मैं कहता हूं आप को ऐसा जुर्माना लेने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, क्योंकि रेलवे अभी तक पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाई है और जब व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाई है तो उसे जुर्माना लेने का भी कोई अधिकार नहीं है ।

"The Railways have paid compensation on missing private coal wagons to the tune of Rs. 90.11 lakhs during 1970-71."

90 लाख रुपया कोयले की वैगन्ज में लगा गया ।

"The Railways have paid compensation on missing private coal wagons to the tune of Rs. 90.11 lakhs.. The Committee expect that there ought to be a thorough check of the position in this regard."

मैं यह सब इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि रेलवे कोई कदम उठाने से पहले देखे कि हम क्या कदम उठाना चाहते हैं ।

आप को रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, मैं उस में आप को अवगत करना चाहता हूं —

"While commending the steps taken by the Ministry to curb the evil of ticketless travellers during the last three years, the Committee consider that there is no room for complacency on this account, as even by present estimates the extent of titcketless travel is between 3 and 4 per cent. Reckoned on the basis of passenger earnings during 1971-72, the loss would still be of the order of about Rs. 13 crores."

12 करोड़ का टिकटलैस टेविल है। यह रेलवे कंवेंशन कमेटी की 1971 की रिपोर्ट है।

This is from the report of the Railway Convention Committee 1971; this comes under the heading 'booking and reservation facilities'.

"In a number of memoranda submitted to the Committee by eminent non-officials and organisations of long public standing, mention had been made of the hardships faced by Third Class Passengers due to inadequacy of booking and reservation facilities which gives rise to malpraetices by unscrupulous elements amongst the railway staff. Non-receipt of reservation advices in time by long distance passengers requiring train connections *en route* is also a general complaint....The Ministry have informed them (the Committee) that the question of providing adequate facilities for booking and reservation, particularly for third class passengers, has been engaging the constant attention of the Railway Administration."

आप कानून जो लाना चाहते है उस के पहले की बैकग्राउन्ड मे बताना चाहता हू कि आप के ऐक्जम्प्स क्या है। करोड़ो रुपया कम्प्रेंशन का देते है, लाखो रुपया वर्दीलों को देते है, चोरी होती है, टिकटलेस ट्रेविल है और आप के ऐमन्डमेन्ट को कोई सजा नहीं है सिवाय चार्जशीट और वार्निंग के। मै जानना चाहता हू कि आप ने कितने अधिकारियों को रंगे हाथ पकड़ा और उन को जेल भेजा ?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : अफसर चोरी नही करते।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप तो रेलवे की दलाली करते हैं। कब से शुरू किया है यह काम ?

"One aspect of the matter to which the Committee would like to draw attention of the Ministry is that the reservation charts for Third Class Passengers are mostly written in hand and are not, therefore, quite legible. This leads to avoidable confusion at the last moment which is sometimes taken advantage of by unscrupulous elements amongst the staff to harass the passengers and indulge in malpractices."

यह इस मे लिखा है कि स्टाफ खुल कर काम करता है, कोई डर नही है। आप कानून तो बहुत सख्त लाये, लेकिन इस को इमप्लीमेंट कौन करेगा ? मुझे यह डर है कि आप का कानून किताबों मे जरूर होगा लेकिन उस पर अमल नही हो सकेगा। आप यह बताइये कि कितने लोगों का आप ने चालान किया जिन्होंने चेन पुल की 1972 मे और कितनों को सजा मिली ? हजारों की तादाद में चेन पुल हुई लेकिन सजा किसी को नही। तो कानून पास करने से ही काम नही चलेगा।

रिजर्वेशन की ही बात लीजिये। हम लोगों से, एम० पीज० मे रिजर्वेशन का एक रु० क्यों लिया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नही आता। बुकिंग आफिस में एक रुपया लेते हैं। माननीय दरबारा सिंह घर से फोन कर देते है तो उनका रिजर्वेशन बिना एक रु० दिये हो जाता है, लेकिन बुकिंग आफिस मे जा कर रिजर्वेशन करायें तो एक रु० लेते है।

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): He has named me; It is altogether wrong, what he has said.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : रेलवे उप-मंत्री कहते हैं कि आप को सुविधा दी जाती है इसलिये एक रुपया लिया जाता है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फिर फोन पर रिजर्वेशन कराने पर एक रुपया क्यों नहीं लिया जाता है।

ला बनने के बाद आपने डेलीगेशन किया है। उस के रूल्स कहा बने है। सेक्शन 47 में आप संशोधन लाये हैं जिस के अनुसार आप

श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

हमारे सिविल कोर्ट्स के राइट को छीनना चाहते है, और रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से लेना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना रुपया आप ने लोगों से लिया है ? जो पैसा आप ने लिया है उस के लिये हम कोर्ट आफ ला नहीं जा सकते।

Whether it is wrongly taken or rightly taken, once taken it is taken; you cannot go to any court of law.

यह खूब रही साहब।

"All charges levied and collected, or purported to have been levied and collected under the principal Act for cancellation of tickets (whether with reservation of accommodation or not) at any time before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been validly levied and collected in accordance with law and accordingly no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained in any court for the refund of any such charges"

Once you have taken our money without any law, without any rule. Now we want to go to a court of law. You say: no. What have we done? Why should it be retrospective?

क्या आप हमारे राइट्स को खत्म करना चाहते हैं ? कितना रुपया आप ने हम से ले लिया इल्लीगली, अनकान्स्टीट्यूशनली ?

"All charges levied and collected or purported to have been levied and collected under the principal Act for cancellation of tickets.... shall be deemed to have been validly levied and collected and no suit or other proceedings shall be maintained in any court for the refund of any such charges".

You cannot go to any court for recovery of that amount.

तो एक तो आप यह अमेंडमेंट लाये हैं।

"Where on receipt of an application under sub-section 2A of section 82C and after making such enquiry as it may deem fit, the railway administration is satisfied that circumstances exist which require relief to be afforded...."

Why do you want to make an enquiry? What would be the procedure?

आप इंटरिम कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहते हैं घटना होने पर। तो आप इनक्वायरी करना चाहते है।

And you say here 'making such enquiries'. What is 'such enquiry'? Is it such enquiry as suits the claims officer? Either you say 'enquiry as may be prescribed according to the rules'; or you say that an enquiry will he make an enquiry. If at all manner.

इनक्वायरी करेगा कमिश्नर इनक्वायरी करेगा। क्या जांचेगा।

The claims officer will make an enquiry he likes without any guidelines. How will he make the enquiry? Why will be make an enquiry. If at all he makes an enquiry, under what rules will be make the enquiry?

Section 108 of the principal Act is mentioned here.

"(a) in the case of conviction for the first offence, with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five rupees; and

(b) in the case of conviction for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one month."

108 में आपने तीन महीने तक की सजा रखी है :

"3 months simple imprisonment or with fine up to Rs. 250".

अब आपने 250 रुपये मिनिमम कर दिया है।

For the second offence, he shall be sentenced to 1 month and no fine, whether it is simple or rigorous. He has caused economic loss to the railway.

आप तो कानून को सख्त बनाना चाहते थे। रिकवरी का तो आपने कुछ लिखा ही नहीं।

Clause 8 says:

In section 118 of the principal Act,

in sub-section (2) for the words "with fine which may extend to fifty rupees" the words "with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred and fifty rupees or with both' shall be substituted"

यहां पर यह कहते हैं कि पचास—रुपये और पहले कह रहे हैं केवल सजा एक महीने की।

What is the logic and reasoning behind it?

रेलवे तो बहुत बड़ा पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है, कम्पनियन अंडरटेकिंग है। घाटा हुआ है उसका पैसा लेना ही नहीं चाहते हैं।

"Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment of the court such fine shall not be less than fifty rupees"

पचास रुपये तो कम से कम रख दिया गया है लेकिन इम्प्रिजनमेंट क्या होगी? मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं।

Clause 12 seeks to insert a new section 126A.

I have moved an amendment to that also. Section 126A(1) says:

"imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years."

This is a mischief under section 426, Indian Penal Code Now what is section 425? The definition of mischief is:

"Whoever, with intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause wrongly loss or damage to the public or to any person, cause destruction of any property or any such change in the property or in the situation thereof....".

The offences of section 436 you have incorporated here. You say here.

"Whoever commits mischief with fire or explosive substances.. thereby cause destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or human dwelling or as a place .. shall be punished with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment of either description which may extend to ten years and also be liable to fine".

What is property? You have defined it?

"The property of a Railway referred to sub-Section (1) are railway station buildings, carriages, wagons, locomotives . '

This is the definition. After all, the mischief is caused by a particular person and the Railway incurs a loss of so much amount. Why not make a recovery? So, I have suggested an amendment saying:

"*for* imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years"

substitute 'life imprisonment or imprisonment for term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees;

Provided that in no case, the punishment shall be less than three years of imprisonment and a fine of less than one thousand rupees"

आंध्र में झगड़े हुए और उन में रेलवे प्रापर्टी को निशाना बनाया गया, उसको नुकसान

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

पहुंचाया गया । मूवमेंट जो भी होती है उस में रेलवे प्रापर्टी को ही निशाना बनाया जाता है, उसी का नुक्सान किया जाता है । यह राष्ट्र की, देश की सम्पत्ति है, खुद की दौलत है । 436 को आपने रखा है । सभी सैक्शंज के अन्दर कम्पेसेशन है । इस वास्ते आप मेरी एमेंडमेंट को भी मानने की कृपा करें । 436 में जब प्रापर्टी को नुक्सान हो गया तो सजा से क्या होगा । रिकवरी क्यों नहीं । कैद के बारे में भी आपने यहां प्रावधान किया है । सब में किया और कहा है कि मिनिमम यह होगी । इस में आप चुप क्यों है ।

Those who do such mischief will be punished and they will get punishment not less then three years.

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि थोड़ा सा आप इस पर और सोचें । जब एमेंडमेंट मूव करने का वक्त आएगा तब मैं इसको मूव करूंगा और इस पर बोलूंगा भी । आप कानून बनाते हैं, इस पर किसी को एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन ठीक तरह से और गम्भीर सोच विचार के बाद तो आप बनाए ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय . मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि सामान्य से संशोधन करने के लिए इस विधेयक को लाया जा रहा है । लेकिन वास्तव में इन संशोधनों के द्वारा कई प्रकार की सजाएं बढ़ाई गई हैं, जहां बीस रुपया जुर्माना था वहां 250 रुपया कर दिया गया है और जहां एक महीने के कारावास की सजा थी उसको आजीवन कारावास तक में बदला जा रहा है । इस वास्ते इसको साधारण विधेयक नहीं कहा जा सकता है । इसीलिए मैंने एक संशोधन प्रस्तावित किया है इस विधेयक को जिस में आजीवन कारावास तक की सजा की व्यवस्था की गई है, एक प्रवर समिति को जिसके सदस्यों के नाम भी मैंने प्रस्तुत किए हैं, सौंप दिया जाए ।

यह सही है कि रेलवे में कई प्रकार की गड़बड़ियां होती हैं । समय असमय जंजीर को भी खींचा जाता है जिससे गड़बड़ी पैदा हो जाती है । इस कारण सजा का प्रावधान नितान्त आवश्यक है और उस को बढ़ाने का औचित्य भी हो सकता है, लेकिन यह देखना आवश्यक है कि सजा किस हद तक हो । पिछले चार महीनों में 176 रेल दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं और रेल मंत्रालय का कहना है कि उन में से अधिकांश रेल कर्मचारियों की असावधानी के कारण हुई हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to inform the House that, at 5.00 p.m., we shall take up the discussion on the current strike situation in the Railways.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय इस विधेयक में व्यवस्था की गई है कि अगर कोई यात्री पिछले दरवाजे से गाड़ी में घुसेगा, या गतिमान गाड़ी में घुसना चाहेगा, भले ही उस के पास टिकट हो, तो उस के लिए दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है । इस में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि यदि किसी यात्री के पास टिकट है और वह सामान्य रूप से प्लेटफार्म से रवाना हुई सामान्य गति से गतिमान गाड़ी में प्रवेश करता है, तो उस पर दंड नहीं होगा—उस को भी दंडित किया जायेगा । सरकार ने यात्रियों के लिए अधिकतम दंड का—यहां तक कि आजीवन कारावास की सजा का—प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन यात्रियों की सुरक्षा, सुख-सुविधा और उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से जो प्रावधान किये जाने चाहिए थे, वे नहीं किये गये हैं । इस लिए मैं ने जो संशोधन दिया है, वह अत्यावश्यक हो जाता है । सरकार द्वारा दुर्घटनाओं के कारण भी विचित्र दिये जाते हैं । 30 जुलाई के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित एक समाचार में बताया गया है कि "प्रारम्भिक जांच के अनुसार पश्चिम रेलवे के मल्हारगढ़ और हरकियालाल स्टेशनों के बीच इस वर्ष 4 जून को हुई

रेल दुर्घटना अचानक और तेज तूफान के कारण हुई थी।" रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ से दिये गये वक्तव्य मे बताया गया कि गाड़ी थोड़ी चली थी कि तेज हवा से डिब्बे उलट गये और दो यात्रियो की मृत्यु हो गई। अब हवा मे रेल-गाड़िया उलटने लगी है। अभी तक इस बात का खंडन नही किया गया है। दूसरी दुर्घटनाओ के बारे मे भी सरकार को जो चिन्ता या दुख होना चाहिये, वह नही है।

मैं कह रहा था कि रेलो मे यात्रियो की सुख-सुविधा का कोई प्रबन्ध नही किया जाता है। मै उन बातो को नही दोहराना चाहता हू, जो कई बार यहा कही गई है, कि किसी डिब्बे मे बिजली नही है और किसी डिब्बे मे पानी की व्यवस्था नही है।

अब मैं प्रस्तुत विधेयक की कुछ धाराओ पर विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हू। इस विधेयक मे यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि अगर कोई यात्री अपने आरक्षण को रद्द करता है, तो उस से कैन्सिलेशन चार्जिज वसूल किये जायेगे। अगर रेलवे की ओर से गलती से या किसी त्रुटि से पैसा वसूल कर लिया गया हो, जिस की राशि लाखो रुपयो तक हो सकती है, तो सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति किसी कोर्ट मे जा कर उस को क्लेम न कर सके, इस के लिए सम्बन्धित प्रावधान को भूतकालिक प्रभाव—'रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफैक्ट' — दे दिया गया है। रेलवे नियमो के अनुसार जो पैसा वसूल नही कर सकती है, अगर उस ने वह वसूल कर लिया हो, तो अब सरकार उस प्रावधान को भूतकालिक प्रभाव दे कर उस को तर्कसगत या विधिसगत बनाना चाहती है। जिन आधारो को ले कर सरकार आगे के लिए व्यवस्था करने जा रही है, उन्हे ठीक कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन जो पैसा गलत ढंग से वसूल कर लिया गया है, इस व्यवस्था को भूतकालिक प्रभाव दे कर वह उस पैसे को रीकवर करने के अधिकार को छीनना चाहती है।

जहां तक दुर्घटनाओ का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने मत्री महोदय का एक वक्तव्य पढ़ा है, जिसमे कहा गया है कि पाच पैसे एक्स्ट्रा लेना चाहते हैं, ताकि रेल दुर्घटना मे मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को पचास हजार रुपये मुआवजा दिया जा सके। वह एक बीमा योजना लागू करना चाहते हैं, ताकि यदि कोई रेल दुर्घटना मे मारा जाए, तो उसको अधिकतम मुआवजा दिया जा सके। यह कब होगा ? कैसे होगा ? विवरण मत्री जी बतायें किन्तु आप समाजवादी समाज की बात करने वाली इस सरकार की यह व्यवस्था है कि यदि किसी व्यक्ति की हवाई जहाज की दुर्घटना मे मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो एक लाख रुपया मुआवजा दिया जाता है, लेकिन यदि कोई व्यक्ति रेल दुर्घटना मे मारा जाता है, तो केवल पाच सौ रुपये मुआवजा दिया जाता है। इस समाजवादी सरकार की दृष्टि मे जीवन के दो मूल्य है आकाश मे यात्रा करने वाले के जीवन का मूल्य एक लाख रुपया और रेल मे चलने वाले के जीवन का मूल्य पाच सौ रुपया। मैं समझता हू कि आकाश-मार्ग पर चलने वाले काफी सम्पन्न और धनी वर्ग के लोग होते है और रेल गाडी पर चलने वाले सामान्य लोग होते हैं। इसलिये इस सरकार के लिये सामान्य व्यक्ति के जीवन का कोई मूल्य नही है और रेलवे ने उसके जीवन की कीमत केवल पाच सौ रुपये आकी है।

इस विधेयक मे वह व्यवस्था की की गई है कि रेल दुर्घटना के शिकार व्यक्तियो को अन्तरिम राहत किस प्रकार और कब दी जायेगी। इस विधेयक मे बिना किसी विशेष कारण के सचार साधनो का उपयोग करने पर दण्ड का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमे यह स्पष्ट नही किया गया है कि अगर किसी की जान खतरे मे हो, या अगर किसी को छुरा दिखाया जा रहा हो, तो क्या वह सचार साधन का उपयोग कर सकेगा या नही। पिछले दिनो की बात है कि एक सज्जन अपने परिवार के साथ रेल गाड़ी मे बैठ हुये थे कि पाच सात सशस्त्र डकैतो ने रिवाल्वर

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय]

दिखा कर सारे परिवार की सम्पत्ति ले ली। शायद रेलवे प्रशासन कहेगा कि उस स्थिति में भी जजीर खीचने की आवश्यकता नही थी। हम आये दिन महिलाओ के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार की भी शिकायते सुनते हैं। उस समय क्या जजीर का उपयोग नही होगा ?

अगर कोई व्यक्ति रेल के डिब्बे की छत पर या फुटबोर्ड पर चढ कर यात्रा करे, तो उसके लिये सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन क्या मत्री महोदय ने कभी उन कारणो की जांच की है, जिनके कारण ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा होती है ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि यात्रियो को मजबूर हो कर डिब्बो की छत पर या फुटबोर्ड पर यात्रा करनी पडती है। इसका कारण यह है कि यह जानकारी होते हुये भी कि अमुक अमुक सेक्शन्स पर गाडियां चलनी चाहिये शटल्ज चलनी चाहिये या अमुक अमुक गाडियो के साथ अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगाये जाने चाहियें, रेलवे प्रशासन इसकी व्यवस्था नही करता है। हमारे देश मे दूसरी सवारियो की तुलना मे रेलें यात्रा का अधिक सस्ता साधन है। कोई यात्री अपने जीवन को खतरे मे नही डालना चाहता है, लेकिन कई बार मजबूर होकर उनको इस प्रकार की यात्रा करनी पडती है। जहा सरकार डिब्बो की छत पर या फुटबोर्ड पर यात्रा करने के लिये दण्ड का प्रावधान करने जा रही है, वहा उसको इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि जहा आवश्यकता है, वहा अतिरिक्त गाडिया चलाई जाये, या अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगाये जाये और जिन स्थानो पर रेलो आदि का आयोजन होता है, वहा जाने वाले यात्रियो के लिये उचित व्यवस्था की जाये।

यह बात भी सर्व विदित है कि रेलवे प्रशासन अपने कर्मचारियो की आवश्यकताओ का भी ध्यान नही रखता हैं। लोको रनिंग स्टाफ की हड़ताल के कारण 500 गाडिया रद्द की गई हैं, जिससे लाखों यात्रियो को परेशानी हुई है। सरकार लोको कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयो को हल करे। गाडियां न चलने के कारण अजमेर मे लाख, डेढ लाख यात्री रुके पड है। ऐसे दूसरे स्थानो पर भी यही स्थिति है। वहा के लिये अतिरिक्त गाडिया नही चलायी जाती हैं। रेलवेज की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास डिब्बे नही है, स्टाफ नही है। मैं समझता हू कि जब सरकार इस विधेयक मे सजाओ का प्रावधान कर रही है, तो इसके साथ यह भी उचित है और आवश्यक है कि वह यात्रियो की सुविधाओ की तरफ भी ध्यान दे। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि उसने यात्रियो की सुविधाओ की ओर कोई ध्यान नही दिया है।

जहा तक तोड-फोड और विस्फोटक पदार्थों का सम्बन्ध है, जिससे करोडो रुपयो की हानि होती है, उसके लिये सजा का जो प्रावधान किया गया है, वह उचित है और हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन सरकार को एक तरफा काम नही करना चाहिये। सरकार को तो कर्मचारियो की आवश्यकताओ का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये। बहुत पहले जब स्टेशन मास्टरो ने हडताल की थी, तो सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वह उनके प्रति किसी प्रकार के बदले की भावना नही रखेगी। मैं वैस्टन रेलवे के रतलाम डिवीजन मे गया था। वहा कई स्टेशन मास्टर्स को नोटिस दिये गये है कि उनको अलग क्यो न कर दिया जाये, उनकी सर्विसिज डिस्कांटीन्यू क्यो न कर दी जायें। उनकी छुट्टिया रद्द क्यो न की जायें ?

उन्हे कहा गया है कि वे किसी प्राइवेट मेडिकल प्रैक्टीशनर का सर्टिफिकेट प्रोड्यूस नही कर सकते, वह मान्य नही होगा। रेलवेज का काम रेल कर्मचारियो के सहयोग से ही सुचारु रूप से चल सकता है। अगर रेलवे प्रशासन उन पर इस प्रकार के बंधन लगायेगा, तो इसमे जो कठिनाइया पैदा होंगी, उनके लिये वह स्वयं उत्तरदायी होगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि रेल मंत्री स्टेशन मास्टर्स को दिये गये अपने आश्वासन की पूर्ति करें। स्टेशन मास्टर्स सहयोग की बात करते है। वे सरकार को कठिनाई मे डालना नही चाहते उनकी अपनी तरफ से कोई ऐसी बात नही है। इन सारी परिस्थितियो मे स्टेशन मास्टर्स की कठिनाइया हो सकती है, गार्डस की कठिनाइया हो सकती है, रेलवे स्टाफ कर्मचारियो की कठिनाइया हो सकती है, उनकी स्थिति को भी, ध्यान मे रखना आवश्यक है। जनता की कठिनाइया भी आप ध्यान मे रखे उन्हे दूर करे।

यह बात सही है कि आज भी कुछ कठिनाइया हो सकती है। पार्टीशन कमीशन ने आप की योजना को खत्म करने की बात कही है, लेकिन उस के बाद भी बहुत सारी ऐसी लाइने है जिन को आप ठीक कर सकते है। विशेष रूप से मैंने पिछली बार जब रेलवे विभाग पर चर्चा हुई थी अमलसर-खण्डवा सैक्शन के बारे मे उल्लेख किया था। उस लाइन पर तीन-चार सीमेंट फैक्टरीज है-लेकिन केवल दो ही गाड़िया चलती है जिनको हिल्दा के ऊपर और फट-बोई पर चढ़कर जाना पड़ता है अत उस खण्ड पर एक और रेल गाडी चलाये। जिस के लिए आप दण्ड की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे है। जब हमारे पास अतिरिक्त साधन नही है, कोचेज नही है, इन सारी परिस्थितियो मे मै समझता हू कि इस प्रकार की दण्ड व्यवस्था करना उचित नही है।

इस मे कहा गया है —

122. (1) यदि कोई व्यक्ति विधि विरुद्ध रेल मे प्रवेश करेगा तो वह जुर्माने से जो बीस रुपये तक का हो सकेगा दण्डित किया जायेगा।

(2) यदि ऐसे प्रवेश करने वाला कोई व्यक्ति किसी रेल सेवक द्वारा या रेल प्रशासन की ओर से किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा ऐसे करने की प्रार्थना किये जाने पर रेल में से उतरने से इंकार करेगा तो वह जुर्माने से जो पचास रुपये तक का हो सकेगा, दण्डित किया जायेगा और ऐसे सेवक या अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा रेल से हटाया जा सकेगा। मैं चाहता हू कि इन समस्याओं की जड को समझें और रेल गाडिया जरूर चलाने की मांग हो, चलायें। किसी विशेष बात पर आगे चल कर आप ने इस मे ऐसा प्रावधान किया है कि दोषी व्यक्तियों को मृत्यु या आजीवन कारावास का भी दण्ड दिया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान कोई साधारण प्रावधान नही है। इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि इस विधेयक को प्रवर समिति को भेजा जाय, तभी यह युक्तियुक्त होगा, तभी रेल प्रशासन मे जो भारी खामिया पैदा हो गई है, वे दूर हो सकेगी।

जहा आपने आरक्षण को लेकर कुछ नये प्रावधान किये है और दण्ड व्यवस्था की है— आरक्षण की जो कठिनाइया हैं, उन पर भी विचार करना चाहिए। 10-15 दिन पहले जा कर भी आरक्षण नही हो पाता है। इस लिए सभी हो पाता है—कि स्थान की कमी है, कोटा नही है। इन सारी कठिनाइयों के होते हुए इस प्रकार का प्रावधान कहा तक सार्थक हो सकता है।

अन्त मे इन सारी परिस्थितियो को ध्यान मे रखते हुये पुन यही दोहराता हू कि आप इस बिल को प्रवर समिति को भेजिए क्यो कि यह विधेयक साधारण नही है। इसमे सांविधानिक नागरिक स्वतन्त्रता की गारन्टी का भी हनन सम्मिलित है। सरकार मेरे सुझाव पर गंभीरता से विचार करे एव सदन से भी प्रार्थना है कि वह इसे स्वीकार करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI (Gopalganj): I sent my name on the very first day I do not know why this discrimination.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I also sent my name on the very first day.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI: Why should I be called later when I sent my name first?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी आपके आफिस का यह रवैया अच्छा नहीं है। जब मैंने नाम पहले भेजा है, तो पहले बुलाना चाहिए।

Either you should go according to the member catching your eyes or you should go according to the time the members sent in their slips.

आप किसी को प्रिफरेन्स दीजिये—यह आप का राइट है।

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: To put the records straight I also sent my name last Thursday.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी पार्टी ने कोई नाम नहीं दिया है, मैंने पहले दिन स्लिप भेजी है। या तो स्लिप से बुलाइये या जो आर्डर है उस को बुलाइये।

सभापति महोदय मैं आप का नाम लिख लेता हूं।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I take my stand to support this Bill. But, at the same time, I feel that this step of *ad hoc* amendments to the Railway Act is not very proper because the Railway Act is a very important Act. We see a tendency on the part of the Railway administration to bring in *ad hoc* amendments without bringing forward a comprehensive amending Bill to the whole Railway Act. I want to bring home to the Railway Minister and the Railway administration that even with the sections now being sought to be amended, there are still many flaws.

Section 47 is the first section which you want to amend. This is necessary because such rule-making power was not given to the administration to frame rules, for levying charges for cancellation of tickets. You have sought for amendment of Section 47 and you have asked for these rules. But, if you look to any of the Central Acts, what do you find? You will find that normally, general rule-making power is given. You can see Section 82J of the original Act. It says:

> "In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for ".

In Section 47 the general power is not there. I do not know why the general power was not given to the Railways The general power was not given to the Administration. Generally speaking in all Central Acts such original powers are given and uptil now I have not been able to find any adequate reasons why this general power should not be given to the Railway Administration to frame rules in such matters in which rules may become necessary While amending Section 47, why do you not acquire this general power also This is my first point. Will you come before Parliament every time You want to frame rules by introducing and amendment? So, what I feel is that this bill has been brought without proper application of mind and as such I feel that a proper and comprehensive amendment of the Railway Act should be introduced. (*Interruptions*) Such general power is not there in Section 47. That is why I plead that this power ought to be brought in. Section 47 reads:

> "The Central Government or in the case of a Railway administered by a Railway Company the Railway Company shall make general rules consistent, with this Act."

Such general power has not been brought in and this should be provided for. This is my first submission.

Secondly, with regard to the retrospective power, I do not want to go into a controversy whether it is desirable or not, but I have got my own doubts when it is challenged in a court of law what would be the outcome of it.

I welcome the idea of framing rules for levying charges for the cancellation of tickets. We know that it is a common thing which is being noticed that some unscrupulous persons corner tickets and genuine passengers are suffering. But we should remember that the administration can't get over this problem of overcrowding by simply framing this rule for which you have acquired the power or levying charges for cancellations. We should go deeper into this matter. In some cases the Administration has not at all fixed the priorities in such matters. There is a very large demand from all sections, from this House and elsewhere, for Rajdhani and super-fast trains. I feel that the demand of the country should not be for Rajdhani or super-fast trains because they affect the slow-moving goods trains and ordinary passenger and mail trains. The Administration should remember that for one Rajdhani express they have to sacrifice a number of slow-moving trains and goods trains. The moment you run a super-fast train, without having large number of stoppages, you are making a number of goods trains to wait at the wayside stations. If you do not run such fast trains you would be able to run number of passenger trains or number of mail trains. What should be the given priority? Should the priority be for those persons who get the utmost benefit, denying the comfort to large sections of the people? This should not be the ... We should try to see that largest number of passengers are given the facilities of movement; we should see that largest quantum of goods are carried by the Railways.

Let us take the case of and the priority. Today we run air conditioned coaches. But why should we run such a coach catering for the needs of 50-40 passengers when in the same compartment we can accommodate many more passengers. After all those persons who can afford to go in air-conditioned coach can also afford to travel by air when there is so much of overcrowding in the railway compartments. Will you provide this concession to those 25 persons who travel in this coach or you will provide amenities to 100 passengers who travel by the third-class compartments? What is the priority of the Railways in this regard? Will you provide this priority to 100 passengers who are capable of travelling in third-class or only to those 25 passengers who travel by air-conditioned coach? I feel that if you make the calculations, the cost of travel by a first-class coach is much more than the third-class travel. I welcome of course the amendment made to this Act but if the Administration feels that the problem can be tackled only by amending the Act —well I disagree. I feel that the time has now come to fixing up the priority.

Now, let us come to the other sections. You have made a very important change in Section 82H of the main Act by which the Administration has acquired the power to grant interim relief. With great respect I feel—this is my personal view that it would have been better if the Administration has not acquired this power because this may create a difficulty. To-day we have got the Railway Claims Tribunals who have given the powers to the Claims Commissioners to grant interim relief. That relief has to be given forthwith. Please look at Section 82E(1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. It says:—

"Where, in the opinion of the Claims Commissioner, circumstances exist which require relief to be afforded to an applicant for com-

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pensation immediately, he may, pending determination of the actual amount of compensation payable, direct the railway administration to deposit with him forinwith such sum as he considers reasonable for affording such relief."

The word 'forthwith' in the legal jargon means 'immediately.' Why should the Railway Administration secure an additional power? What enquiry will be made in this regard? Surpose a person claims a certain amount as interim relief. And he gets away with that. Afterwards, when it is found that he was not entitled to it, will the Administration take action to see that it gets back from him the amount paid to him unauthorisrisedly? I feel that, if this power is exercised, it will create a lot of complication. Can you show me an instance where the Claims Commissioner did pay the amount forthwith or in proper time on the company. there are many cases which were not settled in time by the Administration itself. You took a certain time in filing your own case or your own statement. Again, in this amending section it has not been rightly pointed out as to what will be the nature or scope of inquiry. If you look to the power of the Claims Commissioner. under Section 82(E) (1), he can grant the interim relief subject to the fulfilment of three conditions. The three conditions are:—

"(i) no grounds exist for doubting the correctness of the facts stated by the applicant;

(ii) on the facts so stated, if proved, the applicant should be entitled to compensation; and

(iii) the amount of compensation directed to be paid under this section is not likely to exceed the actual amount of compensation that may ultimately become payable."

Unfortunately, you have not made these conditions precedent to the exercise of the power under Section 82(H) (H). I personally feel that the Administration should not have been given the power of Section 82(H) (H) which is sought to be given under Section 82(H). The power should be left to the Claims Commissioners because there will not be a provision by which the powers can be either curtailed or restrained. If the Administration is given this power, my own doubt is that this may create a lot of complications. And this may be one source of corruption because an application will be made under that section and interim relief will be granted. The man will go away and afterwards there will not be any proof as to whom this relief was granted.

Section 82F(2) reads as under:—

"Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Claims Commissioner refusing to grant compensation, or as to the amount of compensation granted to him, may prefer an appeal to the High Court having jurisdiction in the place where the accident occurred."

According to my own knowledge of law, I feel that, under the Indian Railway Act, he has got the right to challenge the decision of the Railway Claims Commissioner under 82(F)(2).

Even where the law did not permit the grant of such a compensation, if the same was granted in a very arbitrary manner, you have no power, under the Railways Act to prove it has got the power to prefer a claim against the Claims Commissioner. I feel that, to that extent, the amendment of the Act is also necessary.

Now look at some of the other sections which are sought to be amended.

In this Bill, an attempt has been made to enhance the sentence on individuals tampering with railway property. But I feel that the sentence relating to the railway employees, especially in matters concerning the comfort of the passengers, should also be enhanced. For example, hawkers are punishable, and the punishment for hawking in the trains unauthorisedly has been enhanced. But the greatest problem today while moving in a train is not the problem of the hawkers but it is the problem of the beggars. Why should begging not be made an offence? Why should begging in the railway station or the railway train or the railway platform not be made an offence? If you go to any important station you will find that this is the greatest problem that we are facing. In fact, it is a social menace today. Instead of trying to come down upon the hawkers, why not make begging an offence in the railway premises or on railway trains?

Then, take section 108. The punishment under this section has been enhanced. But when a railway servant is in a state of intoxication while on duty, the punishment provided for him is only a fine of Rs. 50. Why should this punishment not be increased? While they want to punish others with enhanced punishments, why does the hon. Minister want to shield his own railway employees? The punishment under the different sections starting from section 99 have been enhanced, but Government have not touched those sections which concern the people in their own railway administration who may be found guilty. When a person is in a state of intoxication while on duty, a fine of Rs. 50 is considered sufficient. This is the type of attitude on the part of the railways, which I decry and which the House has always decried. In matters where the members of their own administration are involved, they do not want to touch them.

Again, they want to make blocking of tickets by a person punishable. But what about the railway staff in the railway booking office who in collusion with other people indulge in blackmarketing of the ticket? Why should they not also be punished? They are not going to be punished, because the Administration wants to protect its own employees. This is an unfortunate trend which we have not been able to appreciate.

Again, look at section 107. I am referring to these sections just to point out the contradictions of the amendments sought to be made by Government. Under section 107, if a person carries or takes with him any dangerous or offensive or explosive substance in contravention of section 59, then he shall be punished with a fine of Rs. 500. But if as a result of the explosive substance that he carried the train is blasted, then a punishment for ten years has been prescribed. Does not the hon. Minister think that the punishment for carrying an explosive substance should also be enhanced? Should not the attempt to carry an explosive substance which may lead to a blasting of the train also be made punishable to a greater extent?

I am pointing out these provisions just to draw your attention to the fact that Government have not applied their mind properly to the amendment of the various sections.

I feel that there should have been the sentence of imprisonment for violation of section 107 also. There are many other sections also which I feel ought not to be here. Again, take for instance, section 102, which says that if a particular train is full to its capacity which is shown in the chart, and a railway servant compels or attempts to compel or influences any passenger to enter into a compartment which already contains the maximum number of passenger as exhibited in the chart, he shall be

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

punished with a fine which may extend up to Rs. 20. You know, Sir, that in the third class compartment, the capacity of the compartment to generally 75. Suppose 75 of us are sitting in a third class compartment, and we obstruct anybody else from coming in, and suppose a railway servant lets other passengers to get into that compartment, then he will be punished with Rs. 20.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether if he enforces this section properly, the railways will be able to run? For, there is another power which is given to obstruct, when the compartment is full to its capacity. Suppose the number of passengers in the compartment is already what is written on the railway carriage, I can restrain other persons fom coming in, and if the railway sevant tries to force somebody in into that compartment, then he will be punishable with Rs. 20. If section 102 is enforced properly, then I am afraid that the railways will not be able to run at all

I conclude by saying that there is a very serious lacuna which you have forgotten. You have given the power of even sentence of death in exceptional cases—sentence of death as well as sentence to life imprisonment. But who are the magistrates who are to try these offences? Look at section 133. You have not cared to look into it.

> "No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the Second Class can try these offences".

Under Cr. P.C. it is the Sessions Judge who tries offences punishable with death. I cannot comprehend trial of cases where the penalty is death or life imprisonment by a Second Class Magistrate. Can you, comprehend a Magistrate of less than First Class trying these offences? You have not even cared to look at section 133. You have given the power. You have not provided a safeguard to see that the right of the accused to get a proper trial is protected.

My main objection to these provisions is that these are very *ad hoc* amendments brought in a haphazard manner. Therefore, I personally feel, though I support the Bill, that there is some justification for the motion that it may be referred to a Select Committee. Or at least the Railway Ministry should try and bring forward a total, comprehensive Bill because there are many sections, particularly with regard to claims, which also require amendment.

With these observations, I support the Bill.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी सभापति महोदय रेलवे के काम को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने जो भी पावर्स मांगे हैं, इस हाउस ने उन पावर्स को प्रदान करने में कभी कोताही नहीं की है। लेकिन हाउस यह जानना चाहता था कि अभी जो आपके अखत्यारात हैं, उनका आपने इस्तेमाल कैसे किया है? इसके बारे में आपको स्टेटिसटिक्स देने चाहियें थे। जब आप कानून बदलना चाहते हैं और सजाओं को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आपको स्टेटिसटिक्स तो देने चाहियें थे। कानून में कौन सी इनएडीक्वेसी थी और जिसकी वजह से सजा नहीं हो सकी या कम सजा हो सकी इन [illegible] से लोगों पर कुछ असर नहीं हुआ, इसके बारे में विस्तार से, आपको बताना चाहिये था? जब आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो क्या मैं यह समझूं कि लोगों में केवल मात्र आतंक फैलाने के लिये — कानून का इस्तेमाल करने के लिये नहीं— आप इस कानून को स्टेचूट बुक पर ला रहे हैं? अगर यह रही है तो यह—मनोवृत्ति ठीक नहीं है। कुछ पावर्स थोड़े दिन हुए ली गई थी बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों पर दस रुपया जुर्माना करने की बात लेकिन ऐसा

समझता है कि इस पावर का भी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है । लोग बड़ल्ले मे बिना टिकट चलते हैं । जो ईमानदार होते हैं और टिकट बनवाने चले जाते हैं उन से तो दस रुपया जुर्माना ले लिया जाता है लेकिन जो कुछ रुपया दे देते हैं उन मे न तो जुर्माना वसूल होता है और न ही टिकट के पैसे आपको मिलते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि बिना टिकट चलने वालों से आपने कितना धन वसूल किया है । उस कानून के अनुसार इसका आपके पास कोई हिसाब है ?

अभी हमारे गोस्वामी जी ने कहा है कि आप कानून बनाते जा रहे है लेकिन रेलवे एक्ट को पढते भी नही है । उस मे क्या क्या लेकने है इसको देखते नही है और कानून ले कर आ जाते हैं । आपने डैथ सैंटेंस इस मे प्रोवाइड किया है । अब यह पता नही लगता है कि कौन मैजिस्ट्रेट ट्राई करेगा । मैकिड क्लाम करेगा या कौन करेगा ? किस तरह से डैथ सैंटेंस दी जा सकेगी ? वास्तव मे रेलवे एक्ट को बिना पढे हुए जो कोई कुछ कह देता है उसको आप लेकर आ जाते है और पावर्ज मागने लग जाते है । मैं समझता हू कि रेलवे के कामो मे आपका ज्यादा समय न लग कर दूसरे कामो मे ज्यादा समय लगता है । यह बडी मुसीबत की बात है । आप एक्सट्रा करीकुलर एक्टिविटीज कम करे तभी आप रेलवे के लिये ज्यादा समय दे सकेंगे । इसके बिना कैसे काम चल सकेगा । रेलवे बोर्ड भी रेलवे एक्ट का अध्ययन नही करता है —

एक माननीय सदस्य एक्सट्रा करीकुलर एक्टिविटीज क्या है ?

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : आपने स्कूलो मे देखा होगा कि पढाई के अलावा खेल कूद आदि जो होती हैं वे एक्सट्रा करीकुलर एक्टिविटीज कहलाती हैं । यहा भी जिस मिनिस्टर को जिस काम के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है उस काम में ताजा पहुंचा कर भी वह ऐसे काम करता है जिससे जनता को हानि पहुंचती है, पार्टी को हानि पहुंचती है । इसमें ज्यादा दिमाग लड़ाने की जरूरत नही है और यह जानने की जरूरत नही है कि एक्सट्रा करीकुलर एक्टिविटीज क्या होती हैं । रेलवे एक्ट का ठीक प्रकार से आपको भी और रेलवे बोर्ड को भी अध्ययन करना चाहिये । हाउस में रेलवे बोर्ड को एबालिश करने के बारे मे अनेक बार सवाल पेश हुए हैं । मै ने इनका बराबर विरोध किया है । लेकिन अब मुझे भी मालूम देने लग गया है कि शायद ऐसी बात होनी चाहिये । रेलवे बोर्ड मे हर काम के लिए अलग अलग डायरेक्टर है, मैम्बर है । कोई ट्रान्सपोर्ट के लिए है, कोई फाइनेंशल डायरेक्टर है, कोई पैसेन्जर एमेनेटीज को देखने वाला है । लेकिन आज स्थिति क्या है ? मैं उन बातो मे नही जाना चाहता जो हाउस के सामने रख दी गई हैं । 6–6 और 8–8 घटे गाड़िया लेट चलती हैं । पूछा जाता है कि गाडी कहा है तो कह दिया जाता है कि कट्रोल फेल है । एक फैक्ट्री मे लेबर डिसप्यूट होता है, स्ट्राइक होती है तो मालूम हो जाता है कि कितने हजार मैन आवर लास्ट हुए हैं । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के कितने करोड आवर्ज वेस्ट होते हैं रेलवे की वजह से इसका कोई हिसाब ही नही है । यह समय वह प्रोडक्टिव कामों मे लगा सकती है । कितने ह्यूमन आवर्ज वेस्ट होते हैं, आपकी वजह से, आपके कर्मचारियो की वजह से और रेलवे बोर्ड की वजह से यह कहना कठिन है । जनता का अगर यह समय वेस्ट न होता तो वह घर पहुच कर प्रोडक्टिव कामो मे इस समय को लगा सकती थी । आपने हिन्दुस्तान के पैसेंजर्ज को भेड, बकरिया, जानवर और मवेशी समझ रखा है । उसकी कोई चिन्ता ही नहीं होती है । ओरिजिनेटिंग स्टेशन से ही अगर देखा जाए तो गाडी लेट चलती है । पाच बजे चलना होता है तो किसी को पता ही नही होता है कि कब चलेगी ? वहां कैस लेट हो जाती है समझ मे नही आता है । बीच मे लेट हो जाए तो समझ मे बात आ सकती है लेकिन वहा लेट हो जाए यह बात समझ मे नही आती है । गाड़ी अगर आ भी जाती है तो देखा गया

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

है कि 45-45 और 50-50 मिनट तक सिगनल पर खड़ी रहती है। जो बिना टिकट यात्री होते हैं वे तो वहां उतर ही जाते हैं। दूसरे लोग जब उनको पता होता है कि इस में एम पी वगैरह कोई नहीं बैठा है तो थोड़ी बहुत गालियां रेलवे स्टाफ को दे लेते हैं लेकिन अगर एम पी बैठा होता है तो इतनी गालियां देते हैं कि एम पी को मुंह नीचे झुका लेना पड़ता है। वह कहां जाए, क्या करे? आराम से मन लगाए, रेलवे बोर्ड काम में मन लगाए तभी काम चल सकेगा। वर्ना चलेगा कैसे? क्या होगा?

ट्रेन में पानी नहीं रहता है बिजली नहीं रहती है। परसों मैं कालका मेल से रांची गया हूं। फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे में लाइट नहीं थी। इलाहाबाद में मुगल सराय तक कोई ला नहीं थी। कोई हमें लाख जानवर तो है नहीं कि इस तरह से आप व्यवहार करें। यह एक इम्पार्टेंट मेल ट्रेन की हालत थी खाना बिना लाइट के खाए तो कैसे खाए। बहुत से लोगों ने खाना नहीं खाया। प्लेटफार्म पर बैठ कर उसकी लाइट में क्या खाना खाया जा सकता है। क्या लाइट नहीं हो सकती ट्रेन में? आप कहते हैं कि कभी कभी ऐसा हो जाता है। लेकिन मेरे साथ तो अक्सर ऐसा होता है। शायद मैं ऐसा बदकिस्मत हूं जिस के साथ ऐसा होता है

सभापति महोदय आप अगली दफा अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

17.00 hrs

DISCUSSION RE. CURRENT STRIKE SITUATION IN RAILWAYS

MR. CHAIRMAN We will now take up the discussion under Rule 193 I would like to know how much time the House would like to devote to this discussion.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This morning we insisted that the Minister should make a fresh statement. He has issued some appeal but the leaders of the All India Loco Running Association want him to make an announcement on the floor of the House so that it is binding, so, we request the minister to make a fresh statement

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) I support what Mr. Mukherjee has said Twice this morning, once before the Speaker and again before the Deputy Minister we have pleaded that the minister should make the announcement on the floor of the House. Yesterday he made an announcement over the All India Radio There is a fear lurking in the minds of the leaders of the All India Loco Running Staff Association One or two of them have been arrested and arrest warrants under the DIR are pending against the others The minister should make an announcement here that the leaders of this Association or the members of their action committee will not be arrested if they come here to Delhi for a negotiated settlement

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) If the Railway Minister makes a statement, will Mr Banerjee agree that there is no need for any further discussion?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) We will speak in support or against the statement

MR. CHAIRMAN If the Minister makes a statement of course there will be no scope for a discussion

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) This discussion is to take place on the statement made by the Minister on 3rd August. The House is quite in order to ask the minister whether he wants to add something so that his statement may be uptodate because the situation is developing.

Situation

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): The procedure for a discussion under Rule 193 has been clearly laid down:

> "There shall be no formal motion before the House now voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the minister shall reply shortly....

So, the member has to make a short statement first and then the minister will reply.

SHRI A K. M ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Any statement by the Minister at this stage would be superfluous.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: I am making an appeal in all earnestness Let my hon. friends on the other side realise that we are seriously interested in seeing that this problem is solved amicably. If you are interested in aggravating the position, we are ready to do it....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE: You are creating trouble.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: **

SHRI A K. M. ISHAQUE: Do not say** You must behave, you must maintain decorum, you must know manners at least.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: **

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, on a point of order He is repeating the term**(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: **

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, what does he mean by saying**

Is it permissible to use such expressions?

17.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was far from my mind to hurt the sentiments of Shri Ishaque....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI C M .STEPHEN: Sir, on a point of order on what has happened here....(*Interruptions*) It is a matter concerning the decorum, how the proceedings have to be conducted. One of our rules says that every statement in the House has got to be addressed to the Chair. The hon. Member Shri Banerjee, while speaking said** and he repeated it. Is it proper and parliamentary? Could he address the Chair, or a member through the Chair with those words? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let me explain the position.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I will first deal with the specific point. I think these kinds of expressions are very unfortunate. If we are to conduct the proceedings of the House, I think it is all agreed that we must discuss seriously, if necessary we might fight also very strongly but the least that can be expected of each one of us is to be respectful and polite in our language to other members. If these words were used it was most unfortunate. I do not think anybody should use that term because it provokes tempers in the House. Also it does not give a good impression outside the House that we use this kind of language Therefore on this score these words should not go on record

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I never meant any offence I may substitute my words by saying "kindly keep quiet".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood the point..(*Interruptions*). The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. Shri Pande is a new member. I would request him to tell Shri Pande that when the Chair is on its legs there is no point of order.

Now there is a discussion under rule 193. A discussion on this can be

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

under 193 or perhaps under rule 342 because a statement made in this House is taken into consideration. Personally I think it would have been more proper if it had been under rule 342 because it specifically says that it takes notice of the statement made by a Minister. The statement has already been made. If there is a fresh statement made here then I think the discussion would be ruled out because it would be a discussion on a new statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. He can make the old statement up to date.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am more than sure that the Minister will come forward with statement. I am sure he will come forth with something.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N MISHRA) I will be benefited by the advice of the hon Members and then I will reply to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I support the reply of the Minister has to have some content If the reply has no content then of course it is a new thing that we shall be experiencing I am sure that the content of reply of the Minister will be with reference to the questions that the members have raised.

You are quite free to raise these questions during the course of the discussion Why hurry for a statement now? Why not wait for an hour? The heavens are not going to fall.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोको रनिंग स्टाफ द्वारा सामूहिक छुट्टी लेने की वजह से 2 अगस्त से देश के अन्दर ट्रेनों के आवागमन में काफी कठिनाई पैदा हो गई है। बहुत सारी गाड़ियों को रद्द किया जा चुका है और यह स्थिति दिन-पर-दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है। यात्रियों को तो कठिनाई हो ही रही है, देश के कोने-कोने से गल्ला या दूसरा आवश्यक सामान पहुचाने मे भी कठिनाई हो रही है। हम सभी चाहते है इन कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाये और हम से भी ज्यादा लोको रनिंग स्टाफ़ के मजदूर चाहते हैं कि शान्ति के साथ रेल का काम चले। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि सरकार के लोग, रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग इस बात की व्यवस्था करने में समर्थ नही हो सके हैं।

3 ता० को जब मंत्री महोदय ने अपना बयान दिया तो उन की सामूहिक छुट्टी को गैर-कानूनी हड़ताल घोषित करते हुए उन्होंने उस दिन कहा था कि लोको रनिंग स्टाफ़ के लोगों ने अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध मे, अपनी कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी सूचना रेलवे मंत्रालय को, रेलवे बोर्ड को नही दी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि पाच मिनट की सूचना भी इन्होंने नही दी। मैंने इस बात का पता लगाया और मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुचा हू कि इस तरह का बयान रेल मंत्री को नही देना चाहिये था, यह बयान गलत था, इन की गलत बाते रेलवे बोर्ड के लोगो ने बताई।

मैं इस सिलसिले मे आप को बतलाना चाहता हू कि आल इण्डिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ़ की तरफ से रेलवे प्रशासन को 22-10-72, 24-3-73, 8-4-73, 26-4-73, 6-7-73, 27-7-73—इन तमाम तारीखों को उन लोगो ने अपनी 6-सूत्री मांगों के सम्बन्ध मे ज्ञापन दिया, मैमोरेंडम दिया और निवेदन किया कि आप 1967 से वायदा करते आ रहे हैं, जब पुनाचा साहब रेल मंत्री थे, उस समय से वायदा करते आ रहे हैं कि आप की कठिनाइयां दूर होंगी, लेकिन आज तक कुछ नही किया गया, उल्टा जब जब भी हम ने आप की बातों को मानकर अपना आन्दोलन स्थगित किया, आप ने हमारी मांगों को मानने

के बजाय दमन का डंडा चलाया, लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया, नौकरी से मुअत्तिल किया, दूसरी तरह की सजाएं दी, नौकरी से हटाया, जितने भी हथकण्डे दमन के हो सकते हैं इस रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बरान ने, सरकार ने लोको रनिंग स्टाफ़ और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे तमाम रेल मजदूरों पर चलाये। स्वयं देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने 12-7-68 को प्रैस बयान के जरिये लोको रनिंग स्टाफ़ के लोगों से निवेदन किया था कि आप आन्दोलन बन्द करें, सरकार आप की मांगों पर विचार करेगी। इतना ही नहीं जब तक मई की हड़ताल हुई तो उस के बाद आश्वासन दिया गया था 8 जून को कि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी, आपकी मांगों पर हमदर्दी से विचार करेंगे। पाई साहब ने भी यही आश्वासन दिया था, जब सदर्न रेलवे के मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की थी, कि आप की मांगों पर विचार किया जायेगा, और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होगी। इस प्रकार माननीय परिमल घोष श्री हनुमन्तैया, सब ने आश्वासन दिये, मैं बतारीख बता सकता हूं, लेकिन किसी भी मंत्री के आश्वासन पर अमल नहीं किया गया। रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों के कहने पर तमाम रेल मंत्री काम करते रहे और मजदूरों पर हमले करते रहे। और इस आन्दोलन के दौरान भी अब तक 150 से अधिक लोगों को भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका है और सैंकड़ों लोगों के खिलाफ गिरफ्तारी के वारन्ट है।

कहा जाता है कि मजदूर देश के प्रति वफ़ादार नहीं हैं। सब से बड़े वफ़ादार रेलवे बोर्ड के नौकरशाह हैं। ये जब से यहां बैठे है तब से रेलवे के अन्दर गोलमाल गड़बड़ी पैदा कर रहे हैं, तो यह सब से बड़े देशभक्त हैं। एक बार स्वयं रेलवे बोर्ड के एक मेम्बर ने मुझ से कहा शास्त्री जी देशभक्ति का तकाजा है कि रेलगाड़ियां चलनी चाहियें। मैंने कहा शास्त्री जी को यह सबक मत सिखलाइये, स्वयं आप सीखिये और देखिये कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। सर्वत्र गड़बड़ी हो रही है, स्टेशन मास्टरों का आन्दोलन था, उन के साथ क्या हुआ? उन को सस्पेंशन में ब्रेक हो गया।

आज जो गड़बड़ी हो रही है वह कर्मचारियों की 6-सूत्री मांग ले कर हो रही है। पहली मांग उन की यह है कि डी० आई० आर०, एम० आई० एस० ए०, एफ० एन० एम० ए० की जो कार्यवाही है उस को रद्द कीजिये। सस्पेंशन आर्डर और नौकरी से हटाने के आर्डर रद्द कीजिये। ट्रांसफर कर देते हैं और दूसरी तरह से सताते हैं, ये तमाम कार्यवाहियां बन्द कीजिये।

दूसरी मांग उन की यह है, लोको रनिंग स्टाफ़ का यह बहुत पुराना झगड़ा है, और बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है, कि 8 घंटे से ज्यादा काम मत लीजिये। बारबार आप ने वायदा किया लेकिन आज तक उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई।

तीसरी मांग यह है कि माइलेज के सवाल पर उनके साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा रहा उस में वह परिवर्तन चाहते हैं, इस बात को वह कहते हैं।

चौथी मांग है कि समान काम के लिये समान वेतन मिलना चाहिये, और ए और बी केटेगरी के शंटर और फ़ायरमैन में जो तफरका है उस को निकालिये। दोनों बराबर काम करते हैं लेकिन तनख्वाह अलग अलग है। यह समाजवाद नहीं है।

उन की मांग है कि सभी स्तर पर उन की यूनियन्स से बातचीत कीजिये। उन की ताकत का तो अंदाज लग गया। शर्मा जी की ताकत कहां गई, आल इण्डिया रेलवेमैन फ़ेडरेशन की ताकत कहां गई, एन० एफ० आई० आर० की ताकत कहां गई। मंत्री जी समय आ गया है जब शर्मा जी की यूनियन की रिकग्नीशन को सीन कीजिये,

[श्री राजाराम शास्त्री]

इन को रिकग्नाइज होने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। मजदूरों का विश्वास इन पर नहीं है। उन का विश्वास है लोको रनिंग स्टाफ ऐसोसियेशन, आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर ऐसोसियेशन तथा दूसरी तमाम कैटेगरीज की यूनियन में विश्वास है। आल इण्डिया रेलवे ऐम्प्लाईज फेडरेशन पर उनका विश्वास है। बाकी लोगों पर नहीं है। दोनों फेडरेशन के नेताओं ने और फर्नान्डीज साहब ने बड़ा सुझाव दिया कर रहे हो। मेरे माननीय दण्डवते हम से कह रहे थे कि तुम तो सरकार के खेमे में हो। कौन किस के खेमे में है यह सब को पता लग गया।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मजदूरों की मांगों पर सहृदयता से विचार कीजिये और उन के साथ बातचीत कीजिये। जो बयान आप ने प्रैस में दिया उस को पढना चाहता हूं, और साथ साथ आल इण्डिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ ऐसोसियेशन के अध्यक्ष एम० आर० सभापति के दो तार मैं आप के सामने उद्धृत करना चाहूंगा, और अन्त में कहूंगा कि आप को क्या करना चाहिये था। यह जो अव्यवस्था है, जिसकी जवाबदेही आप पर है वह कैसे मिटेगी। हम और मजदूर स्वयं सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार हैं। तो मैं एक बयान पढ़ना चाहता हूं जो अखबार में निकला है

"Shri S. A. Dange, General Secretary, AITUC, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri S. M Banerjee, M. Ps, called on the Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, in connection with the situation arising out of the loco running staff strike.

After discussion, the Railway Minister informed the leaders that, provided the strike was called off, he was prepared to ensure immediate release of all arrested loco staff, including office-bearers of the Association in order to facilitate holding of talks with their representatives regarding their grievances. He also stated that he stood firmly by whatever assurances he had given to the Association's leaders at the time of the earlier strike in May, 1973 and that these assurances would be implemented in letter and spirit. In this respect, *status quo ante*, as on 24-5-1973, would be maintained.

Shri Mishra further assured that there would be no harassment whatever of the loco staff representatives who would come to participate in the discussions which can be held within five days after the strike was withdrawn.

The leaders promised to see that the Minister's assurances were conveyed to the striking workers without delay."

आप ने इस में कहा है कि हम लगातार अमिर-मेट को मानने को तैयार है जो पहले कर चुके है। मै जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कब को कहां आप ने माना? अगर आप मानते तो यह स्थिति नहीं पैदा होती। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस दिशा में आप सीधे आल इण्डिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ ऐसोसियेशन के नेताओं को बुलाइये, जो जेल में है उन को छोड़िये और उन को बात करने के लिये बुलाइये और अपने प्रोपोजल्स उन के सामने रखिये तथा विचार-विमर्श करके उनकी राय लीजिये। मेरे विचार में इस हड़ताल से संबंधित मसलों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये सही उत्तरदायी लोको रनिंग स्टाफ के लोग ही हो सकते हैं, इसलिये उन से बात करना जरूरी है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि गाड़ी चले, नहीं तो कठिनाई पैदा होगी।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) कल जो दत्तजी साहब, डांगे साहब, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त रेलवे मिनिस्टर से मिले, वे किस हैसियत से मिले थे?

श्री राजाराम शास्त्री वह कौन नेता हैं.. ..... (इंटरप्शंस) जो बात हुई है उस को आखिरी मंजिल

हक पहुंचाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि इन के नेताओं स, ला० रनिंग स्टाफ के नेताओं से बात की जाए। इनके साथ मिलों की बात नहीं करेंगे। बात किस के साथ करेंगे? श्री जगजीवन राम के साथ श्री पीटर अलवारिस साहब के साथ जिन के पावों के नीचे से जमीन खिसक रही है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I rise on a point of order. According to the order paper of the Business of the House which you have before you, it is now half-past-five and you are supposed to take up Stainless Steel sheets import scandal. I want your decision on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, let me dispose it off since you have raised it as a point of order. I will ascertain what is the wish of the House, but, before I do that, I would like to point out that we have been honouring this rule 194(2) by convention of the House, more in the breach, than in the observance of it. Now, let me read out what the rule says. This is for future guidance, and I am not speaking particularly about him. This is what the rule says:

> "The Speaker may allot two sittings in a week on which such matters may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour at or before the end of the sitting, as he may consider appropriate in the circumstances."

This is what the rule says; I don't think we have ever observed this and we have taken two or three or four hours for discussions like these. In any case, I am pointing this out just for the attention of the House. Now, it is true that Mr. Bosu's subject is listed here to be taken up at 5-30 P.M. I would like to know what is the pleasure of the House, and can this be shifted to some other day...

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): The half-an-hour discussion should be shifted to some other day.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it be tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has made a request, let it be tomorrow. I think this would be kept in mind. So, we carry on with this discussion. ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, may I say something? Monday, Wednesday and Friday are fixed days for half-an-hour discussion. If it is shifted to Wednesday, what happens? This would push off somebody else's discussion in regard to which names have been ballotted already. This is a short, 27-day session and we cannot afford to lose time; we cannot miss such discussions. Therefore, what I would beg of you is, let this be taken up tomorrow. Wednesday's half-an-hour discussion may be kept as it is I don't want to displease somebody else, Sir.....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): He is perfectly right, Sir ...(*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Just a minute. I think it is not healthy that any *ad hoc*, off-the cuff decision should be taken straightway because there must be other things also, Speaker has to see, office has got to take into consideration certain matters but this request of yours is there and it will be taken into account.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I have got my half-an-hour discussion on the 10th; my name was ballotted as the first. This comes up on the 10th. This should not be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think all these things must be taken into consideration and everything possible should be done to accommodate the wishes of Members.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri may please continue.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री मैंने एक पत्र का हवाला दिया था। उसके अनुसार मैं निवेदन कर रहा हू कि गिरफ्तार नेताओं को आप छोड दें, उनके साथ आप वार्ता करके समस्या का समाधान निकालें और हम लोग आप की मदद देंगे रास्ता निकालने मे। लेकिन उन से मिलना आवश्यक है।

मैं दो तीन तार आप के सामने पढना चाहता हू। एक तार पाच तारीख का है जो श्री ए० एम० बनर्जी के नाम है। यह श्री एम० आर० सबापति, प्रेजिडेंट, आल इंडिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ एसोसियेशन का है।

'Telegram from Shri M. R. Sabapathy, All India Loco Running Staff Association, Tiruchirapalli.'

"A.I.R.F and N.F.I.R. leaders' press statement and agreement with Railway Ministry will not bind on us Because of their betrayal we are suffering Please raise previous and present Railway Ministers' and Prime Minister's Assurance in our demands in Parliament tomorrow Please refer my previous telegram Please obtain clear decision in Parliament for previous and present victimisations. Reduction of working hours and pay protection. Job guarantee to the medically decategorise staff. Also regular negotiating facilities in future. If Minister agreed arrange negotiation with our representatives, with ministry in presence of Parliament Party Leaders. Please get assurance that our representatives will not be arrested. Anxiously awaiting your reply."

एक और तार जो आज ही आया है और भी ए० एस० बनर्जी के नाम से है और लोको-रनिंग स्टाफ ऐसोसियेशन का है, वह भी मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हू।

"Loco Running Staff Association has nothing to do with recognised organisations with which Railway Minister having discussions. Agreement reached will not be honoured. Present Demands of agitation 8 Hours Work. Alternative Job with pay protection to medically unfitted staff. Stop victimisation".

"Please raise to release the arrested employees and Leaders first in the floor of Parliament. To-day, Western Railway General Secretary, Shri H.S. Chowdhry arrested at Ratlam. Without leaders how to settle. All previous and present prosecutions under D.I.R. to be withdrawn. Please enlighten these difficulties in Lok Sabha."

जिन को आपने गिरफ्तार किया है, उनको रिलीज करें, उन से वार्ता शरू करें। आप और हम सब की यही इच्छा है कि यह मसला हल हो। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि गिरफ्तार नेताओं को छोड करके उन के साथ बात चीत शुरु की जाये। अगर आप रेलवे बोर्ड की राय से चलेंगे और ये जो नेता हैं इनकी राय से चलेंगे तो ये आप को ले डूबेंगे। इनकी बात को आप न मानें। इन की सलाह बराबर गलत होती है। जो नामधारी नेता है उन से सावधान रहें और आल इंडिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ एसोसियेशन को आप मान्यता दे। अगर मान्यता नही दे सकते है तो उन को समझौता वार्ता चलाने का अधिकार दीजिये। सभी कैटेगरी की यूनियन को मान्यता दें। आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्प्लाइज फेडरेशन को मान्यता आप देंगे तब आप की गाडिया ठीक से चलेंगी। इन लोगों के कहने से गाडिया नही चलेंगी। आप साफ साफ एलान करें कि गिरफ्तार लोगों को आप छोड़ते हैं और उन से समझौता वार्ता चला कर कोई रास्ता निकालने के लिए तैयार हैं।

मेरा विश्वास है कि देश की संकटमय स्थिति को देखते हुए आप इन बातों पर विचार करके इस पर अपनी राय देंगे और सही निष्कर्ष पर पहुचेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri A. P. Sharma.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I just now talked to the Secretariat and it was mentioned that the half-an-hour discussion could not be taken up this week but only on next Monday. But you know, Sir, that I went to Calcutta to bring my family. But telegraphically I was summoned, although on the trunk call I was told that the day would be shifted. I understand that if this discussion could have gone by default, it would have benefited some Members who are very powerful and influential. I understand these things. But this thing should be cleared. Are you or are you not going to take this matter up at least tomorrow or the day after?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that these are very unusual things which are going on here, very serious procedural lapses which create difficulties for the Chair. In the first place, this question was taken up and it was disposed of. According to the rules, it cannot be raised again. I think it is a very wrong thing—I am sorry to say this—for the Table to pass on information to a member after the discussion has been disposed of and thus to excite him to bring it up again. A decision cannot be taken offhand like this. The Speaker has to take the decision. I have said just now that the Speaker will take the decision. These things would be conveyed to the Speaker. What the Speaker can do inside his Chamber and decide, let us not suppose, is being pre-empted by the office here or by the Table, without reference to the Speaker, which has incited Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to come up again with submission after we have taken up something else. Shri Bosu's wishes and what the House has decided with regard to the shifting of his discussion will be conveyed to the Speaker. Let the Speaker decide.

I think that it is a very serious thing that we should be passing information inside the Chamber and then bringing up the question again after it has been disposed of. It is a very serious procedural lapse which I hope will not be repeated.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I have one submission to make. My name also had been balloted along with that of my hon. friend Shri Joytirmoy Bosu...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has made his submission already. All that is on record, and it will be taken into consideration. Why does he raise it again?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): On a point of order....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another point of order on what Shri A. P. Sharma is speaking? Or on what else?

श्री मधु लिमये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं भी सायं पाच बजे वाली बात उठाना चाहता हूं । मैं आप से जानना चाहता हू कि किस व्यवस्था के तहत श्री शर्मा अभी बोलने जा रहे हैं । पिछले सप्ताह उस दिन कांग्रेसी सदस्य समय के बड़े पाबन्द और कार्य-सूची, एजेन्डा पेपर, के गुलाम बन गये थे । जब मैं साढे पाच बजे दो मिनट के लिए अपना खुलासा करना चाहता था, और हालांकि आधे घंटे की चर्चा मेरी ही थी तो उन्होंने कहा कि साढे पाच बजे के बाद वे एक सैकंड भी सुनने के लिए तैयार नही है । मेरी नीति अड़ंगा डालने की नही है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि कार्य-सूची के अनुसार इस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सभ्य भाषण तो होना चाहिये श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु का, न कि श्री ए० पी० शर्मा का। लेकिन मैं अड़ंगा नहीं डालना चाहता हूं। मगर आप कांग्रेसी सदस्यों को यह बता दीजिये कि भविष्य में वे भी अड़ंगेबाजी न करें। मैं श्री एम० पी० शर्मा को सुनने के लिए तैयार हूं। अब वह बोल सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस दिन कौन पायंट आफ़ आर्डर था ? मैं इस बात के लिये तैयार हूं कि श्री शर्मा बोलें, लेकिन भविष्य में ये लोग कार्य-सूची के गुलाम न बनें ये कार्य-सूची के गुलाम हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me dispose it off since Shri Madhu Limaye has raised it. As far as I understand, his point of order is that the order...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am not pressing it.

मैं केवल इन लोगों के तरीके आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, accept it. If you do not press it, let us proceed. Shri Sharma.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: At the very outset, I would like to say that nobody in the trade union movement is more unhappy than the two recognised federations of Indian railwaymen, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, about the situation brought about by certain interested people every now and then on the Indian railways (*Interruptions*). When I finish my speech, you Sir, the whole House and the whole country will come to know what is the reason behind all these difficulties that are being created by interested persons and parties in this country.

There are two recognised federations of railway employees in this country representing more than 70 per cent of the total railway employees. (*Interruptions*) I did not interrupt Shri Ramavatar Shastri. I request him to hear me patiently.

Apart from my federation, I do not know whether any representative of the other federation is present in the House, but I know that one of the recognised unions of the All India Railwaymen's Federation is represented mostly by the Communist Party of India which is in that federation, and it is surprising that a person like Shri Ramavatar Shastri whose habit is, of course, always to fish in troubled waters ..... (*Interruptions*). The members of that Union, the South Eastern Raiwaymen's Union is mostly represented by the AITUC which is the union of the Communist Party of India.

Now what is the representative of that party here, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, demanding? He wants recognition of a third federation. He calls it the All India Railway Employees' Federation or something like that. He demands recognition of a zonal union on the Northern Railway. At the same time, I do not know how it lies in his mouth to demand recognition for a category union, that is, the loco running staff. I do not know what is the policy these people want to follow in the trade union field. I leave this matter here to them to judge whether they want an industry-wise union, or whether they want a zonal union or they want a category-wise union. What kind of trade union movement do they want to run in this country?

The House will be interested to know that there are more than 700 categories on the Indian Railways and if we go by the demand of Shri Ramavatar Shastri, there should be 700 trade unions on the railways. This is how they are interested to serve the workers! They want to divide

the trade union movement and they want the Railway Board and Government to benefit by this division amongst the workers. This is the type of trade union movement they want to run.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: One of the demands is for recognition. It is a relevant question.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will listen to you, Mr. Banerjee.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I am afraid Members are using these points of order really not in the proper way. What is the point of order. There can be only two things. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. In the midst of another Member's speech, if one raises a point of order, is it a point of order that the Member is speaking? Is that the point of order? (*Interruptions*) Order, please. Just a minute.

Now, there can be only two procedures. Number one is, you can protest against what the other Member says. It is there. Secondly, if you say something and that Member yields to you, then you can say something. But then I cannot interrupt the speech of that Member simply because you want to raise a point of order.

Since I have allowed it, let me hear what this wonderful point of order is, and see whether it is really a point of order. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. Let me hear him. What is the point of order

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I request your kind attention—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am coming to it. I can't say it in just two words. May I invite your kind attention to the motion? It says:

> "to raise a discussion in the statement made by the Minister of Railways in the House on the 3rd August, 1973 regarding the current strike situation in Railways."

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please, Mr. Pandey. What is this? Somebody should control him.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Mr. A. P Sharma has not spoken anything about the strike as yet. He is only saying that we want a third federation or a fourth federation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has forgotten one thing: that the All India Railwaymen's Federation was the only federation. This is what he should remember. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have come out with the right word; the right word you have just now used is irrelevant. Now, who is to decide whether a Member is relevant or irrelevant?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: The Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am to decide it. At least within this House I am to decide what is relevant and what is irrelevant. It is not for Mr. Banerjee or for anybody else. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. There is no point of order. There is only a point of relevance, according to you. Now, Mr. Sharma, as far as I understand, is replying to the argument already raised by—(*Interruptions*). Order, please. You may not like it.

[MR. Deputy-Speaker]

He is replying to your arguments. You may not like these arguments. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. If there is any point of order at all, or any point of relevance or irrelevance here, the ruling is, Mr. Banerjee is completely irrelevant by raising it.

Now, Mr. Sharma.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I am very much thankful to you for elucidating this point. Had Mr. Shastri not raised this point, perhaps it would not have been necessary for me to speak in that context.

As a trade union organisation, both the federations—although Mr. Indrajit Gupta is part of the other federation—we do work—for all categories of the workers in the Indian Railways, and today also, in our joint statement, we have recognised and we do recognise the right of workers to strike But we recognise the right of the workers to strike Mr. Shastri has accused the Railway Minister and the Railway Board of certain things The Railway Minister will take care of himself and will speak on behalf of the Ministry. But when Mr. Shastri works in the trade union field he must understand what is the meaning of strike I am sorry to say that he does not understand it because only those people who are law-abiding, who know the rules and the laws will understand what is the difference between the strike and wild cat strike action on the part of the workers. For the last many months, the whole country is passing through a serious situation. I do admit that even in such a serious situation the workers can go on a strike. I do not rule it out. But for a strike what one has to do is this. One has to take a strike ballot and take the opinion of the majority of the workers. There it is not a technical majority of 51 per cent, but it should not be less than 75 per cent. If more than 75 per cent of the workers vote for a strike, then only the Union is justified in giving a call for strike. May I know from Mr. Shastri whether this has been done in this particular case? A strike call was given all of a sudden in the Southern Railway about which he spoke. A strike call has been given when every one is striving one's best to serve the country faithfully. Then at that time he reads out a telegram in the name of Mr. Banerjee and then requests the Railway Minister not only to talk to those people but also to withdraw the recognition of the two federations. Let me say in this House that neither the National Federation of railwaymen nor the All India Railwaymen's Federation enjoys this recognition as a matter of gratis from the Government It is the strength of the workers that got them the recognition. I challenge Mr. Shastri. The moment he comes in this position, we will step down and he will be recognised. Let him follow that course Let him have the following of the majority of the workers and he will be recognised In that case he will be recognised as a federation and as a union. He will not be recognised as a sectional or categorical union. I am only sorry to say that my friend does not understand Sometimes he threatens the Divisional Superintendent; some times he threatens the General Manager; sometimes he threatens the Railway Board; and now he has threatened the Railway Minister Has any divisional superintendent got the power to settle something which has got financial implications, where money is to be sanctioned? Has any divisional superintendent got the power to change the pay scales even by a single paisa? Mr Shastri does not understand. He will challenge the divisional superintendent and say: you must change this and you must change that.

When the mileage allowance rules of the running staff was changed was Mr. Shastri responsible for improvement? Or was the federation responsible for the improvement? In regard to the hours of employment of the drivers and firemen and other run-

ning staff to work 12 hours. According to a later decision they are to work for 10 hours instead of 12 hours, but their actual hours of work will be 8, and if they work beyond 8 hours they will be given over time allowance. Where was Mr. Shastri at that time? He is talking of things which he does not understand, that is the trouble. We are not opposed to strike. As a matter of fact we recognise the right of workers to strike. But this kind of a strike every now and then, off and on does not help the unfortunate and mislead workers. It does not serve them; it does not serve the trade union movement either. More than that, it harms the interests of the country. It is because of our appeal that a vast majority of the railway workers are carrying on the railways working in spite of the efforts of Mr. Shastri and others to stop the work. Through this House, I would appeal to the good sense of these misled workers. Some of the problems of the railwaymen are already being processed between the Railway Board and the National Federation of Railwaymen and the other Federation. I appeal to them to refrain from such activities which give us a bad name. We will definitely look after their interests

18 hrs.

Mr. Shastri has made an appeal to the Minister to withdraw all actions under the DIR. I agree with him. I do not want that the railway workers who have worked hard every time when the country has faced a difficult situation should be given a harsh treatment. At the same time, I would appeal to them to call off the strike. We are there to settle their problems.

About victimisation, we have already told them that we will see that there is no victimisation. One of my friends in the opposition said—I will not name him—"Why don't you go and make the drivers understand the real position?" If I can make him understand, my job will be done. But the trouble is, I am not in a position to make him understand. It is these people who mislead the workers and create such a situation in the country and in this House, trying to blame the Government for their own activities.

On this occasion, I would like to appeal to my friends in the name of trade unionism. They talk about trade union unity. But their concept of unity is that if we come in majority in the process of their trying for unity, that will not be real unity. Unless and until unity results to their advantage, they do not recognise the unity. This has been experimented some time back. We are prepared to experiment it again. So far our Federation is concerned, the doors are open. The doors are high. Nobody has to come on bended knees. They can come with their heads erect and join us in the service of the country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Sharma's speech should be circulated to the locomen!

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, in all seriousness I want to place before the House and the Minister certain facts. I want to make it clear that I do not represent the All India Loco Running Staff Association. I am not their spokesman and I do not want to speak on their behalf. But I had the privilege to make their cases being represented before the Ministry from time to time. It happened that I had personal talks with the Railway Minister during the last budget session. I wanted him to implement the assurances given by him as well as the previous Railway Ministers to the loco running staff. He said that if any assurances have been given by any Railway Minister, he is prepared to implement them. But the experience of the loco running staff is that while so many assurances have been given nothing has been implemented, except the withdrawal of some cases somewhere. On the

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other hand, victimisation, unnecessary transfers, involving them in false cases, demotion and suspension of employees are going on. These are so provocative and oppressive that the loco running staff or locomen find no other alternative except to resist this type of repression and victimisation through direct action. Further, this is not something new. They have mentioned it in a resolution which they adopted in the all India conference in January 1973 held in Burdwan. When after repeated representation and appeal nothing has come out, what is the alternative except some form of direct action. It is their unfortunate experience that only when they take some direct action that some Ministers, sometimes the Chief Minister or even the Prime Minister, come and give some assurance and the strike or struggle is withdrawn on the basis of that assurance. Then the Ministers forget whatever assurances they have given and everything depends on the officials of the Railway Board, the bureaucracy, and they move in their own way That is the unfortunate bitter experience of the locomen and it is out of desperation that they have decided to take direct action.

While I was not present here on the 3rd to hear the statement of the Minister, according to newspaper reports he said that it was illegal action on the part of the locomen because no previous notice was given of the strike and so firm action will be taken against them. In order to have some settlement for the normalisation of the situation, I want to impress on all of you the real depth of the problem and why the locomen were forced to resort to strike.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When they are wooden-headed how can you impress them?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: They have not taken this action all of a sudden. They decidedeed on some phased action. In May in the Northern Railways there was some deadlock. That was not strike but work as per designation. It is the practice in the railways to use employees for doing jobs in the higher posts without giving them due promotion. While a person may not be holding the post of a driver or drawing the salary of a driver, he will be asked to work as a driver. He is given some extra allowance. He is denied promotion. This is not happening in one or two cases. There are a large number of such cases. All this 'substituted' work by the lower grade of people for higher posts has become a practice.

Long before, they had demanded that promotions must be given to all those people But they have not been given those promotions. Ultimately, what is the way left to them? So, they decided that they will have some form of agitation; that they will work as per their designation. If he is a fire-man, he will work as a fire-man, not as a driver In May, they told them This is not a sudden thing. They told the Railway authorities long before that their demand was that they should be promoted. When they refused to work for higher posts, they were marked "absent". Then, they said, "If we are marked 'absent', we will really become absent What is the good of our coming to office if we are marked 'absent'?". So, they started remaining absent. When the office did not record their attendance, they remained absent. It was called to be a strike. It is not a strike. A slander started that all Loco men had gone on strike. No. It is not a strike.

Ultimately, what happened that on several Divisions, all trains ceased running and there was a complete deadlock. There was the formal attitude both of the Railway Board as well as of the Minister. The formal attitude is that the Railways authorities will not discuss anything with any union which is not recognised. So, the recognised unions

have become the spokesmen of all categories of workers. That the Loco men did not want. Because they have had the previous bitter experience about the recognised unions. To that I will come later on.

18.12 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair*]

What was the stand that the Railway Minister and the Railway Board took? They tried to utilise the recognised unions against the Loco men. Immediately, two statements both from the NFIR as well as the AIRF were issued condemning all the Loco men. This created a strong resentment amongst them It came in the papers You denounced them If you denounce them and, at the same time, you claim that you are fighting for them are both contradictory.. .

SHRI A P. SHARMA: I can pass on the statement to you

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You see the paper reports

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): This is the result of your sitting in the Rail Bnavan.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No, no.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have got a room there

SHRI A. P. SHARMA. It is because of the Federation

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is why your mentality has become like that

MR CHAIRMAN: No dialogue please

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. This is a very serious situation. The reaction amongst the Loco men is that the Railway authorities are utilising the two recognised unions against the Loco men to create a public opinion against them. So, in their minds, these two recognised unions have become instruments in the hands of the Railway authorities to be used against the striking Loco men.

SHRI A P. SHARMA: Wrong apprehension.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is why there are these adverse reactions against the recognised unions.

Another thing to which I draw the attention of Mr. A P Sharma is this Their main grievance against these two recognised unions is that these two recognised unions have come into an agreement with the Railway authorities regarding the hours of work. The Loco men are demanding that they will not work for more than 8 hours at a stretch That is an international standard and that is accepted in the case of other industries

SHRI A P. SHARMA: This case was placed before the Tribunal and the Tribunal have decided that, whereas the actual duty hours will be eight hours they will be called upon to work for ten hours at a stretch and that they would be paid overtime for two hours

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You clarify your position before them.

Sir, this is a letter written by Shri Parimal Ghosh, the then Minister, to Shri Anandan Nambiar in 1968:

> "You must be aware also that decision has since been arrived at with the two Federations that, pending further review, the total duty hours of running staff at a stretch would be limited to 14 hours I can further state that a review will be done at an early date."

The fun of the thing is that, formerly, they used to work for 12 hours at a stretch. But after the agreement

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with the Federations, the running staff are to work for 14 hours at a stretch! Sometimes, it is even 16 hours and 20 hours. What reaction can you expect from the loco men after this agreement by the two Federations? As I read out now, it happened in 1968. I do not want to repeat this.

My point is that the Loco Running Staff Association have given sufficient notice to the Government. I personally met the Minister I wrote several letters drawing his attention.....

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon Member may please try to conclude

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is very important. I am directly connected with it In the morning I had discussions with the Minister Please allow me some more time

MR CHAIRMAN I quite appreciate it But the difficulty is that you will have to see it in the context of the overall time

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE That is true But this is a serious matter. That is why, a special debate was requested.

So, it is not for the recognition of their Union that they are struggling They have made that clear in their charter of demands I enquired from the Minister today morning. He has told me that all these are with him, even the letter which the President has written to me on the 24th July is also with him If he admits that the letter dated the 24th July of the President of the Loco Running Staff Association is with him, how can he say that there was no notice at all given before this direct action? So, this is not a true statement made by the Minister and which has come out in the paper, that is a distorted report; in the paper it has come that the Loco Running Staff Association is only fighting for the recognition of their Union. That is a distortion. In their charter of demands, they have placed as their last demand: 'negotiation facilities to the Loco Running Staff Association at all levels'. But the main thing is that all oppressive measures, all victimisations, all penal transfers, all demotions, all suspensions, must be withdrawn forthwith. This is the primary, preliminary condition to start negotiations and for a healthy settlement. Minus this, if you think that, by the use of DIR and by the methods of arrests and oppression, you will be able to meet the situation, you are living in a fool's paradise. So, in order to create the proper atmosphere, the preliminary thing you have to do is that you have to keep up your assurances that all cases of victimisation will be withdrawn forthwith

Now I am happy that the All India Railwaymen's Federation leader says that he supports their demands I am also happy that the All India Railwaymen's Federation in their resolution have also said that they support all the demands of the loco running staff though some unfortunate comments have been made in the resolution--It is indeed unfortunate that they should have allowed themselves to be misled by certain interests for narrow and sectarian ends This is also not a fact AIRF leadership must also understand that no sectarian or narrow interests have forced them to come here It is only the policy of the Government that has forced them to come to this position. That has to be properly understood and if you want to come to any settlement which will have a lasting effect, you will have to revert back to the old grievances, old cases of victimisation and not simply the cases of the last May or June.

So all old cases of transfers, victimisation, etc must be withdrawn. The application of DIR must be completely stopped. I have no time to dwell on this as the Chairman has already given the bell.

Even after the assurances in 1972 when the Southern Railwaymen strike was withdrawn on the assurance of the then Minister, Mr. T. A. Pai in September, I see on October 24, 1972, the Local Divisional Superintendent has issued charge-sheets and notices—"Illegal strike of loco running staff in September 1972." In this he said that those who have taken part in the 'illegal strike', their break of service is recorded and they will have to undergo all these punishments:

1 Forfeiture of all leave earned upto the date of the strike

2 Forfeiture of all passes standing to employee's credit on the date of the strike

3 Postponement of the date of increment

4 Forfeiture of services rendered prior to the date of the illegal strike for the purpose of grant of SC to PF or pension

5 For all purposes of benefits, concessions and privileges which are determined on the basis of length of service, it should be reckoned only from the date of resumption to duty after the strike etc

If this is not punishment and if this is not provocation and if this is not oppression, what else is it? There are 3000 cases in the Southern Railway alone So, the situation is explosive That is why you must be patient and considerate and if you want to actually bring about a satisfactory settlement, you must have to give a guarantee and an assurance that all these victimisations will be immediately stopped and you will have direct talks with the leaders of the loco running staff association and their basic demands, namely, 8 hours work and that they should be categorised, etc.—there are other demands also and all these demands I am not going into because they are with you, should be considered sympathetically and a solution must be arrived at after negotiations with them.

I hope with a new attitude the Minister will make a statement so that they can feel assured to come and talk. On that understanding the struggle will be withdrawn.

18.25 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH) I want to make one small statement about tomorrow's business

As the House is aware, the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation in respect of U P should be approved by the House before the 13th of August Hence, it is proposed to give preference to it in tomorrow's order paper by providing it immediately after the passage of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill This is made necessary by the changes which were made in the order of business today

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18 26 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE* CURRENT STRIKE SITUATION IN RAILWAYS—Contd.

MR CHAIRMAN All right. Now, I have to take the sense of the House about the present debate It is already 6-25 p m and we have got ten more speakers to participate May I suggest that we may call the Minister for reply at 7-30? May I request the Members to cooperate? We have got 10 Members to speak and 66 minutes to go How much each one should get is something for you to decide

AN HON MEMBER: Six minutes each.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): As far as this issue is concerned, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has initiated the discussion. Representatives of one of the Federations have put forward a point of view. The name of All India Railwaymen's Federation has also been brought in the discussion. With all respect to you and to my colleagues, may I request you, Sir, that those of us who have allegiance to the All India Railwaymen's Federation but those who are sympathetic towards the economic demands of this particular union may be permitted to make a few observations?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Certainly more than anything else, as a distinguished Member of thi sHouse, you have every right, Prof Dandavate.

Now, Shri C. M Stephen.

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: All sections in this House and the trade union movement of this country and the people at large are facing a situation which according to me causes more pain than anger or embarrassment. Now the present situation is, whatever may be the origin of the strike, who ever may be running it, there is a disruption of the railway traffic which is causing considerable hindrance to the movement of foodgrains and other essential commodities which are badly wanted at this time. I am myself a trade unionist by profession if I may say so, who has spent about quarter of a century in the service of the working class according to my light It is habitual for any trade unionist to which ever class he may belong to, to react favourably his heart pulsating with sympathy to the demands of the workers. My reaction to the strike situation is a deep sympathy and understanding and a desire to get this resolved otherwise than as a matter of prestige.

Having said this, may I say, on the other hand, Sir, we have got the national scene which we have got to take care of. It is too well known to permit of any reportrayal. It is absolutely necessary for us to see that the sinews of communications are kept in tact. Whether it is foodgrains or coal, or something else, we have to see that things required by people are moved at top speed so that they may reach the starving millions of our country. That is the supreme need of the hour. Railwaymen or no railwaymen, politician or no politician, industrial worker or no industrial worker, the essence of our functioning is, we serve the needs of the whole nation and if at any given time we are not able to serve the needs of the nation, we forfeit our right to exist. That is the basis of our right to claim that the nation should protect us. Looking at the picture from that point of view, I am really pained that a section of the railwaymen felt impelled—I would rather not attribute any motive at all to choose this particular time to precipitate a crisis in this country. Is it really a crisis precipitated by the railwaymen. Let us look at it as a trade unionist The total strength of railwaymen, according to the latest figures, is about 17 lakhs. How, the strength of the loco running staff is 70,000 I suppose that today, these 70,000 people are not on strike. Whatever their number, I do not want to specify the number it is very clear that large numbers of trains are running and the trains could not be running without the assistance of the loco staff Therefore the picture is that out of 17 lakhs of workmen operating on the railways, a section of them—the maximum is only 70,000—has felt the grievance and a fraction of that section has gone on strike. And that fraction of a section is striking against the will of a vast majority of the railwaymen operating the railways and against the interests of the country. The question is: whether any trade unionist can support their action. I do sympathise with their grievances.

Any trade unionist will sympathise with their grievances. But, the question is how to settle all their grievances. At a time when the country is facing a crisis a fraction of them should not have gone on strike holding the nation to ransom.

Looking that way, in spite of the innate sympathy for the demands of this fraction of the workmen, I can not wish them success in their action and I cannot extend my own humble blessings to them. There are two recognised federations represently the railwaymen. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation had been working from 1921 onwards while N.F.I.R. had been working from 1947. And these two Federations have struggled and fought battles for the workmen. You cannot deny that they represented a substantial section of the workmen.

My friend, Dr. Ranen Sen is reacting to me. May I ask him: 'Do you really support a category union in this country? In a huge enterprise like the railways, do we want a category of staff—locomen—to create a crisis? In that event, every section can create that crisis. There are about 600 categories; there are categories after categories of men who can go on strike should every category hold out a strike leading the nation to ransom? This is a question which we have to pose to ourselves.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who started this present crisis?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am coming to that. One crisis is brought about. And after having brought about the crisis, you say 'settle this crisis. Then you proceed on. This is a tactics, every other category of union can resort to. If one category creates crisis and asks for settling it, another category starts it and creates a crisis. Another case comes up. Do you want that this should be the picture to be here? What is the principle of our trade unionism? Why do you want it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Don't say like that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have not gone to Oxford. I am personally connected with the workmen in this country. Going to Oxford is not the only thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why are you deliberately diverting the problem on the question of categories of unions? That is not the issue here today

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is the issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am the President of a Union which belongs to the All India Railwaymen's Federation and I do not support the principle of categorical unions. But, this mini-sermen on the mount from this gentleman will not do. I want to repudiate it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a matter of opinion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Reality is reality, both for him and for me. We have to face the reality. But my hon. friend does not want to face it and that is the trouble.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Hon. Mr. Stephen has passed a remark, attacking Shri Indrajit Gupta at a personal level. ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That does not matter. Let him not worry about it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I know Shri Indrajit Gupta is much more seasoned and he does not need the protection of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. A man of such long standing as Shri Indrajit Gupta does not need his protection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We know who, Mr. Stephen also is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Indrajit Gupta is a respected leader of the Opposition and he can take care of himself.

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: That was what I said Now, I am concluding my speech in a minute

SHRI S M. BANERJEE Shri C. M Stephen has said a lie because Shri Indrajit Gupta had not gone to Oxford at all, but he had gone to the workers Moreover, Oxford is not a factory

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Secondly, I have never been to Oxford He should know that

SHRI C M STEPHEN Who said so? I never said that he had gone to Oxford Why should anybody take a cap and put it on his head and then say that that was not his cap

Now, the position is this Whatever be the reason, there is a sort of breakdown in a particular section of the railways Naturally, that section of workmen has got some grievances The Federation leaders have said that those grievances have got to be tackled The only question now is how to tackle them The question is whether this particular small section should demand that they should have a regular discussion with them and have a settlement or whether they should agree that the other trade unions or federations or whatever they may be which are representing the large sections of the workmen in the railways should be entrusted with the task of handling this question It is a matter for them to decide

With regard to the Ministry, the Ministry has got to look at it with complete sympathy and understanding But looking at it with sympathy and understanding does not mean that they must throw to the winds the fundamentals which must govern these negotiations. The fundamentals are the question of recognition, and whether a category-wise union should be recognised. A category union must not be recognised. Nothing should be done which would lend colour of recognition to a category union. Again, the scuttling of the national life and holding the nation to ransom by some people who are holding strategic positions is a proposition which cannot be encouraged or encountered Nevertheless, let us not stand on prestige The hon Minister has put forward a proposition that let the strike be withdrawn and then all the other matters will be gone into The strike has served its purpose, namely to focus the attention of the country on certain of their demands I would submit that the workmen must be satisfied that their strike has resulted in this particular matter being focused properly The federations have come to the scene Parliament has come to the scene, the trade union movement has come to the scene, the Minister has come to the scene They must be satisfied with this and they should leave the rest to Parliament and to the nation

The offer made by the hon Minister that first the strike should be withdrawn and then release will be ordered and everything will be looked into, and negotiations will be arranged through such machinery as may not militate against the concept and the principle of union recognition is a proposition which must be accepted

Through this Parliament, I as a fellow trade unionist appeal to the workmen in all earnestness to lend their ears to this appeal and withdraw the strike, now that their proposition has been brought to the notice of Parliament and the nation. That is the only way to end this crisis.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Would you kindly ask each Member to confine himself to five minutes? For my name is last on the list and I also want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid that hon. Members will have to forgive me if I were to limit their speeches, considering the time available.

DH. RANEN SEN (Barasat): The attitude of Shri Stephen does not help in the situation at all. That is all that I could say.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर): सभापति महोदय, लोको कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल की वजह से समग्र देश के अन्दर जिस गम्भीर परिस्थितियों का निर्माण हुआ है उस पर आज हम विचार कर रहे हैं। यह तो सब को मानना पड़ेगा कि इस हड़ताल की वजह से लगभग 500 गाड़ियां बन्द हो गयीं। वह केवल देश के एक ही भाग में नहीं, बल्कि सभी डिवीजनों में ऐसा हुआ है। इस की वजह से जनता को बड़ी तकलीफ है और यातायात के साधन में रुकावट होने की वजह से अनाज के मूवमेंट पर असर पड़ा है और वह रुका हुआ है। इस की वजह से लोगों को तकलीफ बढ़ी है।

सवाल यह है कि जिन मांगों को ले कर यह हड़ताल हुई है उन मांगों के बारे में क्या है। यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। मैं यूनियन के झगड़े में नहीं पड़ता क्योंकि मैं किसी यूनियन में नहीं हूं। मैं सिर्फ एक प्रार्थना मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने यह जो मैमोरेंडम सबमिट किया हुआ है इस में कई मदों का हवाला दिया है। बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है, मैं 1967 से यहां बैठा हूं, इस बीच में 6, 7 रेल मंत्री हो चुके हैं, और हर मंत्री ने चाहे वह श्री परिमल घोष हों, पाई जी हों, गुलजारी लाल नन्दा हों, या पुनाचा जी हों, हर एक ने कर्मचारियों को कहा कि सहानुभूतिपूर्वक आप की मांगों पर विचार करेंगे। लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। आखिर हर समस्या की एक मर्यादा होती है। तो मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं, जैसे एक वक्तव्य में कहा गया है। मई के महीने में ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के रूप में आश्वासन दिया था वर्तमान रेल मंत्री ने और कहा था कि मैं उसका पालन करूंगा। लेकिन अनुभव ही बताता है कि जैसे आंध्र के बारे में कहा गया था कि एक बार आंध्र में शान्ति हो जाये तो रास्ता निकालने की कोशिस करेंगे, तो मई में आश्वासन दिया, आज अगस्त चल रहा है और अभी मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि अगले दो तीन के बारे में मैं आश्वासन व्यवहार में लागू करूंगा। सवाल यह है कि उन की मांगें हैं, उन के साथ सभी सहानुभूति रखते हैं, माननीय ए० पी० शर्मा भी रखते हैं और माननीय स्टीफन भी रखते हैं, तो सब सहानुभूति रखते हैं और हर मंत्री रखता है फिर उन की मांगें क्यों पूरी नहीं होतीं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

अब कैटेगरीवाइज और डी-कैटेगरीवाइज के झगड़े में मैं नहीं जाता क्यों कि वह एक अलग सवाल है, लेकिन इंटर यूनियन राइवलरी, क्योंकि यह रेलवे की ही बात नहीं है, हर इंडस्ट्री में चलता है, खत्म करने के लिये जब हमने एक सुझाव दिया था मध्य प्रदेश में जब संविदा सरकार थी, उस समय हमने प्रस्ताव भी पास किया था कि गुप्त मतदान पद्धति से कोई भी यूनियन को रिकग्नाइज कीजिये। क्योंकि जिस ढंग से हम चुन कर आये हैं वही ढंग अपनायें। यदि हम नहीं करते तो प्रोसिजर की ऐबर्वेंस में जो भी यूनियनें आप के सामने आती हैं उन की मांगों के आधार पर हम को विचार करना पड़ेगा। यह यूनियन रिकग्नाइज्ड है या नहीं इस को यदि प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल बनाकर हम बात करेंगे तो यह अच्छा नहीं है। यह जो झगड़ा है यह अनइक्वल फाइट है। जैसा माननीय स्टीफन ने बता दिया कि 17 लाख कर्मचारियों में से 70 हजार कर्मचारी इस में हैं सवाल यह नहीं है कि कितने लोग उन के पीछे हैं। सवाल यह है कि जो मांगें हैं वे यदि जायज हैं, उस पर विचार करेंगे ऐसा हर मंत्री जब आश्वासन दिया करता है तो वह मांगें प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहार में क्यों नहीं आतीं? सवाल यही है।

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

माननीय ठगडी एक यूनियन के महत्वपूर्ण नेता हैं, उन्होंने 1967 में राज्य सभा में इस विचार को उठाया था। उन का भारतीय मजदूर संघ अलग संगठन है, मर्यादा भारतीय संस्कृति स्वीकार करके चलती है हम एक अलग राजनीतिक दल है वह मजदूरों का दल है। यूनियन के फील्ड का हम कम्पलीटली डी-पोलिटिकलाइज्ड चाहते है और चाहते है कि मजदूरों का कोई भी पोलिटिकलायटेशन न करे हम इस मत के हैं। अगर कोई गलती हो तो हमें बता दीजिये हम ठीक कर लेंगे।

"Shri D Thengari asked whether the grievances of the firemen were taken on the agenda of the permanent negotiating machinery (PNM) by any of the affiliated federations, and if so, on what date He also asked how many months or years were required to consider the demands If these demands were not considered by those federations what other form or method would the hon Minister suggest?

मेरा यही मतलब है। आखिर यूनियन रिकग्नाइज्ड नहीं है ठीक है। लेकिन जो उन की मांगें है उस के बारे में विचार करने के लिये कोई न कोई तरीका तो इख्तियार करना पड़ेगा। वरना एक छोटे से पेरागन में यह असंतोष रहे कि उन की मांग जायज होने के बाद भी चूंकि रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन के जरिये नहीं गयी इसलिये उन पर विचार नहीं हो रहा है आखिर यह मतलब भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं अनईक्वल फाइट इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि वह आप के कर्मचारी हैं। वह सरकार से झगड़ा करना चाहते है उस में वह मकसद नहीं सरकार को नीचा दिखायें यह हम नहीं चाहते। गवर्नमेंट मस्ट आलवेज बी सुप्रीम। सरकार के कर्मचारी सरकार के खिलाफ यह कह दें कि हम सरकार से भी ज्यादा हैं, हम यह बिल्कुल नहीं चाहते। इसलिये जो स्ट्राइक पर गये हैं वह भी नहीं चाहते कि हड़ताल ऐसे ही चले। वह समाप्त करना चाहते है, वह सेवा करना चाहते है। लेकिन जिस मांग को लेकर वह करना चाहते हैं। वह मांग पूरी क्यों नहीं हुई है। वह आज भी आप का आश्वासन यहां इसलिये चाहते है क्योंकि आपने जो आश्वासन बाहर दिये वह व्यवहार में नहीं आते, और हड़ताल वापस लेने पर कुछ नहीं हुआ। जैसे मई में हड़ताल वापस ली लेकिन कोई आश्वासन पूरा नहीं हुआ। आज भी हम वापस लेंगे लेकिन कुछ होगा नहीं। जैसे आंध्र वाले आज भी कहते है कि यहां सब शान्ति है कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। जब शान्ति है तो आप को लगता है कि कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

जब हड़ताल चलती है तो उस की वजह से कई चीजें होती है जैसे आज अखबार में खबर आयी है कि हड़ताली कर्मचारियों के जो परिवार है उस में महिलायें है बच्चे है उन के साथ पुलिस ज्यादती करे यह बात ठीक नहीं है। जो कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर जाता है उस के घर वालों को दबाना और अत्याचार करना मैं समझता हूं हर व्यक्ति को विरोध करना चाहिये। इसलिये ज्यादा दिन हड़ताल न चले उनकी मांगों को ले कर आप यहां आश्वासन दें और साथ ही यह विश्वास दिलायें कि पिछले आश्वासन भी पूरे करेंगे तब जा कर वह हड़ताल वापस लेंगे।

आप ने कहा वालों के लिये कोई भी आप के पास आये आप तैयार है। अब जिन के खिलाफ वारन्ट है वह कैसे आयेंगे जब तक कि सरकार की तरफ से कोई आश्वासन न दिया जाय कि उन को पकड़ा नहीं जायगा? यह कहना कि कोई भी आये मिले मैं तैयार हूं किन्तु अगर वह पकड़े जायेंगे तो कैसे कोई आयेगा। इसलिये वह आश्वासन चाहते हैं कि बातें करने के लिए अगर मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं तो यह आश्वासन मिलना चाहिये सदन में कि किसी का विक्टिमाइजेशन नहीं होगा और स्ट्राइक की वजह से जो लोग पकड़े गये, जिन के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही हुई है, वे सारे केसेज सरकार वापस ले लेगी

और उन की मांगों पर सरकार सहानुभूतिपूर्ण तरीके से विचार करेगी, यह आश्वासन सदन के सामने मंत्री जी दे दें तो हड़ताल समाप्त हो जायेगी । मैं स्वयं यह नहीं चाहता कि बार बार आवश्यक सेवाओं के अन्दर रुकावट हो क्यों कि पहले ही देश की प्रगति बहुत धीमी गति से चल रही है इसलिये ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो । कोई सज्जन कहते हैं कि इन दिनों में क्राइसिस पैदा करना ठीक नहीं है । इसका नाम स्ट्राइक है—स्ट्राइक ऐट दी राइट टाइम । स्ट्राइक करने वाले ऐसा ही समय देखते हैं । तो हम उनको दोष नहीं दे सकते, आखिर वह अपनी दृष्टि से देखते हैं । इसलिये मंत्री जी प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल न बनाते हुए उन की मांगों को सामने रख कर, जो आश्वासन हम चाहते है वह दे दें और किसी के साथ विक्टिमाइजेशन न हो, उन के प्रतिनिधियों के खिलाफ़ जो अरेस्ट का वारन्ट है उस को वापस ले लें तथा जो पकड़े गये है उन को छोड़ दिया जाये और उन से वार्ता करके जल्दी से जल्दी हल आप निकालेंगे यह आश्वासन हम चाहते हैं ।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानता हूं कि हड़ताल करना श्रमिकों का अधिकार है । अपनी मांगों के समाधान के लिये उन्हें हड़ताल करनी चाहिये । लेकिन सब लोग इसे मानेंगे कि हड़ताल करने से पूर्व कुछ मान्यताये है श्रमिक आन्दोलन की, और वह यह कि आपस में बातचीत की जाये, डिस्कशन, निगोशियेशन, और उसके बाद आपस में समझौते के लिये प्रयास किया जाये । अगर समझौते नहीं हो आपस में तो उस के बाद सब से बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण नियम यह है कि स्ट्राइक के लिये बैलट लिया जाये और 75 परसेंट से अधिक मजदूर स्ट्राइक के लिये तैयार है और यह पास हो जाय तो उस के बाद 14 दिन का नोटिस मिलना चाहिये । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन तमाम बातों का प्रयोग कर लिया गया ? क्या उन्होंने स्ट्राइक से पूर्व बैलट लिया ? यदि हां, तो क्या 75 परसेंट मजदूर उस के पक्ष में थे ? और यदि हां, तो क्या 14 दिन का नोटिस दिया गया इन को ? जहां तक मुझे नियम मालूम है यह होना चाहिये । अगर हमारे मित्र कहते हैं कि मैं नोरेडम दे कर स्ट्राइक की जाती है तो इस से अधिक घातक स्थिति मजदूर आन्दोलन में कोई नहीं हो सकती ।

मैं मजदूर आन्दोलन का समर्थन करने लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं, मैं जानता हूं कुछ दिन मुझे इसमें सक्रिय रूप में नहीं लेकिन एक और रूप में भाग लेने का मौका मिला, मुझे एक बात याद है जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक मंत्रालय ने आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट को तोड़ने के लिए एक कैटेगरी को मान्यता दे दी मैं नाम नहीं लेना और जब इस को आल इंडिया फैडरेशन ने मेरे पास अपील की, मैं जब मंत्री था केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय की उस सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं किया कि उस कैटेगरी को मान्यता दें । आज मैं उसी सिद्धान्त के लिए, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । आज भी मैं कहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अगर रेल मंत्रालय ने 745 कैटेगरीज को मान्यता दे दी जाएगी तो एक प्रकार का कनफ्यूजन पैदा होगा ? उसमें होगा क्या ? जो मजबूत कैटेगरी की यूनियन होगी वह तो अपनी मांगे मनवा लेगी लेकिन कमजोर कैटेगरी अपनी मांग को नहीं मनवा सकेगी और जो सब से बड़ा सिद्धान्त पैरेटी आफ पे का है, वह क्या तब टूट नहीं जाएगा ? मैं इसका इसलिए विरोध करता हूं कि आज कैटेगरी के नाम पर, जोनल यूनियन के नाम पर जो मान्यता की मांग की जा रही है वह श्रमिक आन्दोलन के खिलाफ है । सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि मजदूर आन्दोलन को ये तोड़ देंगे अगर पैरिटी आफ पे स्ट्रक्चर को तोड़ देंगे । इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं इसी निर्णय पर पहुंचा हूं कि सारी बात राजनीतिक है । यह वाइल्ड कैट स्ट्राइक जो करवाई गई है यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने अपना प्रभाव इन मजदूरों में जमाने के लिए करवाई है । तभी

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

पार्टियां अपने लिए वहां जगह बना रही हैं, अपने अपने दल बना रही हैं। रेलवे में दो फैडरेशंज है, एक फैडरेशन तो वह है जिसमें शर्मा जी हैं और दूसरी वह जिसका हमारे मित्र डडवते जी ने जिक्र किया है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की कोई फैडरेशन नहीं है। जनसंघ के प्रवक्ता ने कहा है कि मैं नहीं चाहता कि ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट को पोलिटिकलाइज किया जाए लेकिन अपनी पार्टी को उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि मैंने वहां पहुंचा दिया है। कितना सुन्दर सिद्धान्त है। इस स्ट्राइक को मैं व्यक्तिगत स्ट्राइक कहूंगा। हमारे मित्र नेशनल फैडरेशन चाहते है जिसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि अभी भी एक ही फैडरेशन हो। गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को मैंने पढ़ा है। वह बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट है। उसने गुप्त बैनट पर भी अपने विचार प्रकट किए है। ट्रेड यूनियन पर भी किए हैं, कैटेगरीवाइज यूनियन पर भी किए है। लेकिन उसने गम्भीर सोच विचार करने के बाद यही कहा है कि ट्रेड यूनिय मूवमेंट के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि एक इडस्ट्री मे एक यूनियन हो, वन यूनियन वन इडस्ट्री। अगर आप सरकार से बारगेन करना चाहते है तो यह बहुत जरूरी है। अगर आप इस सिद्धान्त को मानते है कि वन इडस्ट्री वन यूनियन तो इसके आधार पर आज ये जोनल यूनियज, कैटेगरीवाइज यूनियज नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक इस स्ट्राइक का सम्बन्ध है मैंने रेल मंत्री से पूछा कि क्या नियमों के अनुसार यह की गई है। मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि जो लोकोमैन हैं, जो कर्मचारी ये हैं इनकी अपनी कोई व्यक्तिगत यूनियन है या ये फैडरेशन के अन्दर हैं। अगर फैडरेशन के अन्दर हैं तो फैडरेशन ने कोई स्ट्राइक की है, बैलट हुआ है क्या? लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है। यही आज सबसे बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने है। हमारे देश में एक विषम परिस्थिति है। हमारे देश की राजनीतिक पार्टियां चहती हैं कि अपने दल वहां बनाए जाएं। हमारे माननीय श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे यनियन के सभापति है। एक फैडरेशन से यह एफिलियेटिड है। आज इन्होंने कह दिया है और मैं इनकी प्रशंसा करता हूं कि कैटेगरीवाइज यूनियन वह नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन एक मित्र है जो कहते हैं कि कैटेगरीवाइज यूनियन होनी चाहिए। यह कैसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी है जिसके दो सदस्य अलग अलग विचार प्रकट करते है। मैं तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को एक आर्गेनाइज्ड पार्टी समझता था

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त बंगाल में एक एक कारखाने में कांग्रेस की तीन तीन यूनियज है।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं इसकी भी भर्त्सना करता हूं। कांग्रेस ने अगर बनाई है तो गलत किया है। क्या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी भी यही चाहती है कि एक के बदले में दो बनाई जाएं सी० पी० एम० हो या सी० पी० आई० हो हम किसी के भी विरुद्ध हैं। ये तीसरी पार्टियां बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन हम नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं और हम इसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकते है।

भारत का नागरिक होने के नाते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझ पर भी इस हडताल का असर पडा है। इस स्ट्राइक की वजह से देश मे ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है जिसके अन्दर आज भूखा महाराष्ट्र और सूखा बिहार जिनके लिए अन्न पहुचाने के लिए डिब्बे चाहिये, उनको डिब्बे नहीं मिल रहे हैं लोकोमैन ने हड़ताल कर-ऐसी स्थिति मे अच्छा काम नहीं किया है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से फेयर्ज के रूप मे पैसा लिया जाता है, जनता के नाम पर तनख्वाहे ली जाती है और जनता का ही अहित किया जाए, यह उचित नहीं है।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए कहूंगा कि इस विवाद मे जो प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं वे ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जिनसे इस देश की ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट तबाह हो जाएगी। कैटेगरीवाइज यूनियंज को मान्यता न दी जाए। रेलवे की जो दो फैडरेशंज हैं, ये भी मिल कर एक फैडरेशन में परिणत हो जानी चाहियें ताकि

मजबूत सरकार से अपनी मांगो को मनवाने के लिए लोहा ये ले सकें ।

रेलवे बोर्ड की बात भी की जाती है । मैं रेलवे बोर्ड को बड़ा भारी दैत्य मानता हू । इसे बड़ा मांस्टर, मौनोलिथिक, मौनोपोलिस्टिक मानत हूं । इसको मैंने कई बार कहा है । मैं समझता हू कि अगर आप रेलवे बोर्ड से लोहा लेना चाह । है तो इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आप एक ही फैडरेशन बनाए । वाइल्ड कैट स्ट्राइक करके रेलवे को पैरेलाइज करना, उनको बन्द कर देना जब कि भूखा महाराष्ट्र और भूखा बिहार अन्न मागता है, वगज अन्न ढोने के लिए मागता है, मै नितान्त अनचित मानता हूं । देश का सब से बडा अहित ऐसा करके लोकोमैन करते है । मेरा निवेदन है कि हड़ताल समाप्त करने के बाद उनके पास नैगोशिएशन का रास्ता, डिसकशन का रास्ता खुला है और अगर उसमे सफलता नही मिलती है तो अन्त मे स्ट्राइक का रास्ता है । अगर वे अपनी हड़ताल समाप्त कर देत है तो उनकी जो वाजिब मागं है उनको पूरा करवाने मे मै अपना सहयोग प्रदान करूगा । इन शब्दो के सथ मै इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

*SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to participate in the Discussion under Rule 193 on the Loco Running staff strike and to express my views on this issue on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Many hon. Members of this House, who preceded me, expressed their varying views on this issue. But the Members belonging to the ruling Congress Party unequivocally stated that the strike by the loco running staff is illegal and they demanded withdrawal of the strike. Sir, if you look at the history of the loco running staff strike, you will find that this strike is not just a bolt from the blue. The seeds for the discontent among the loco running staff were sown as early as 1967, when the loco running staff of Southern Railway went on strike. They went on mass sick leave to express their discontent. At that time, the then Railway Minister; Shri Poonacha, gave an assurance in his reply to the question raised by Shri Anandan Nambiar on this issue on 1-8-67 in this very house as follow:

> As mentioned earlier, we will certainly give very sympathetic consideration as per the discussion that took place yesterday and necessary action will follow the moment normalcy is restored.

This assurance was given to this sovereign House six years ago. It is most regrettable that after six years we are to talk about this assurance in this House today. It is not just a year or two. It is nearly six years now that this assurance to the loco running staff is in the talking stage.

Sir, on 12-7-1968, the Prime Minister of our country, who was acquainted with this issue, gave an assurance that the grievances of the loco running staff would be looked into and expeditious remedial measures would be taken. Again, on 17-7-1968, the then Railway Minister Shri Perumal Ghosh, assured this House that expeditious steps would be taken by the Railway Ministry for redressing the genuine grievances of the loco running staff. After that, Shri G L. Nanda who was the Railway Minister, on 10-5-1970 stated in this House in the form ac an assurance that every effort would be made to remove the grievances of the loco running staff. On 4-6-1971, Shri K. Hanumanthaiah repeated the same assurance to this House, followed by Shri T.A. Pai on 19-12-1972 and the present Railway Minister, Shri L.N. Mishra on 27.3. 1973. It is really a matter of surprise that Shri L.N. Mishra continues to be the Railway Minister, who can be confronted with his own assurance to this House. In January, 1973 there was a Conference of All India Loco Running Staff in Burdwan, in which

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri M. S. Sivaswamy]

a unanimous resolution containing their 31 demands was passed. There was an unstarred question, No. 4896, on 27.3.1973 to which Shri L.N. Mishra, the Railway Minister assured this House that every effort would be made to meet the legitimate demands of the loco running staff expeditiously.

19.00 hrs.

From 1967 to this day, so many assurances have been given to this House and all of them have remained unfulfilled. Sir, I need not say that this sovereign House, which is the highest forum for ventilating the genuine grievances of the people, is to decide the destiny of this country. If the assurances given to this House are not implemented, wherelse the people can go to get their grievances redressed? Six years after, when the assurances given by successive Railway Ministers have not been implemented, the loco running staff took this last recourse to strike. When I hear the vociferous arguments of the hon. Members whether the strike is legal or illegal, I am painfully reminded of the ancient saying that, when Rome was burning Nero was fiddling.

If four thousand tonnes of foodgrains are not moved daily by train from Kandla Port to Gujarat and Maharashtra, the people of these States would face immediate starvation. In the southern region, many trains are not running due to this strike. When the country is facing a grave economic crisis, if adequate quantities of coal are not moved by train, the industrial production in the country will come to a grinding halt. When the assurances given to the loco running staff during the past six years have not yet been implemented by the Government, to make the question of strike a matter of prestige for the Government and to debate about it as to whether it is legal or illegal, is indeed highly deplorable. To use the powers under D.I.R., MISA and such other draconian laws against the striking loco running staff, instead of against black-marketeers and hoarders of fodgrains, is to be condemned with all force. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Railways, Shri L. N. Mishra, to devote his entire attention to solving the genuine grievances of the loco running staff in particular and of all the railway workers in general, and not dissipate his energy in the political feuds of Bihar. He should realise that as the Central Minister of Railways his responsibility is primarily towards discharging his onerous duties for efficient working of the entire Railway system in the country.

In the end, before I conclude, I would like to point out that the demands of the loco running staff are not so extraordinary as not to be conceded by the Railway Ministry. They are just ordinary demands, which deserve immediate and favourable consideration by the Railway Ministry. The Railway Minister should not make this question as if the entire prestige of the Railway Ministry is involved in this, in view of the fact that for six long years the loco running staff have drawn blank in the hands of the Railway Ministry. The assurances given to this House in regard to solving the genuine grievances of loco running staff have not yet been fulfilled. In this background, the strike of the loco running staff should be looked at and immediately their genuine grievances should be redressed.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोंदिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस हड़ताल के बारे में अपने साथियों के भाषणों को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। आज देश की जो परिस्थिति है, उसमें हम सब को सहयोग करना चाहिए। अभी कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में विरोधी पार्टियों ने प्राइम राइज के बारे में चर्चा उठाई थी। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में सूखा है और सब जगह

अन्न की बहुत कमी है। देश में ऐसी आर्थिक परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, जिसमें सारे देश के लोगों को बिना किसी पार्टी या मत-मतान्तर का विचार किये इस बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि आज इस कमी के समय में हम देश के करोड़ों निरीह लोगों को अन्न और दूसरा जरूरत का सामान पहुंचा सकें।

लेकिन आज स्थिति क्या है? जब अन्न के एक हजार वैगन चलते थे, तब भी हम अन्न की आवश्यक आपूर्ति नहीं कर पाते थे, जबकि आज केवल 580 वैगन भी हमारी गाड़ियों में नहीं चल रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि 31 जुलाई को एफ० सी० आई० ने खाद्यान्न को विभिन्न स्रोतों पर नहीं पहुंचाया, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि एक आदमी को चार किलो गेहूं मिलता है और वह आठ रोज की खुराक होती है और बीस बाईस रोज तक उसको भूखा रहना पड़ता है, या दूसरे उपायों का आश्रय लेना पड़ता है। इसके बावजूद आज कुछ लोग हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। राशन की दुकानों पर सारे देश में अन्न न पहुंचने के कारण अत्यधिक कमी हो गई है तथा बहुत सी दुकानों पर अन्न मौजूद ही नहीं है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं भी एक ट्रेड यूनियनिस्ट हूं। मैंने जिन्दगी जेलों में काटी है। मैं कह सकता हूं कि मैंने छः छः महीने और साल साल भर तक वर्कर्स की हड़तालें कराई हैं। लेकिन, जैसा कि श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा, हड़तालों के कुछ नियम होते हैं, उनका कुछ समय होता है, जिसको पहचान कर हड़ताल कराई जाती है। श्री रामावतार शास्त्री मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आज वह समय नहीं है।

जब माननीय सदस्य एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन की मांग करते हैं तो फिर आज कैटेगरीवाइज यूनियन की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। थर्ड पे कमीशन ने कैटेगरीवाइज यूनियनों की मांगों और उनके पे स्केल्ज के बारे में अपनी सिफारिशें की हैं। रेलवेज को जो रेकगनाइज्ड फैडरेशन है, उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखे हैं। रीव्यू कमेटी इन सब बातों की छान-बीन कर रही है। जैसा कि श्री ए० पी० शर्मा ने कहा है मिश्रा भाई ट्रिब्यूनल की रिपोर्ट आई है और उसके बारे में डिसिजन होना है। लेकिन रेल कर्मचारी केवल आठ घंटे काम करें और उसके बाद ट्रेन को रोक देंगे क्या माननीय सदस्य इसको राष्ट्रीय हित में समझते हैं? अगर आठ घंटे हो गये, तो कर्मचारी उसी स्टेशन पर काम बन्द कर देंगे और सारे सिस्टम्ज को वहीं स्ट्रेंडिड कर देंगे।

आज कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग इस विकट परिस्थिति का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। इस देश की जनता का कर्तव्य है कि वह इस परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने में सरकार का सहयोग दे। जो लोग जनता को गुमराह कर रहे हैं उनको ऐसे कामों से बाज आना चाहिए। सरकार बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार है। मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर को जानता हूं। वह दरियादिल हैं। उन्होंने बिना इस बात का खयाल किये कि कौन सी फैडरेशन रेकगनाइज्ड है, सबको बातचीत के लिए बुलाया है और बहुत से मेम्बर्ज आफ पार्लियामेंट की बातों को सुना है। मैं वर्कर्स से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप राजनीतिक दांव-पेंच में यदि आये तो आज की विकट परिस्थिति के समय में सारी जनता आप को माफ नहीं करेगी, वह एक अराष्ट्रीय काम होगा। हम इस हड़ताल को समझते हैं लेकिन हड़ताल समय पर कर। शास्त्री जी आपने इसके लिये 'मोस्ट-अन-अपार्चून' टाइम चुना है जिस लोग जो उन लोगों को भड़काते हैं मैं उनसे अपील करना चाहता हूं—आज की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए, सारी जनता जब अन्न के लिये मर रही है वह जा कर बिना किसी नैगोशियेशन के स्ट्राइक कालड-आफ करें और माननीय मंत्री जी के साथ अपनी रिकगनाइज्ड फैडरेशन को भेज कर बात करें। मैं नहीं समझता, माननीय मंत्री जी को किसी मजदूर को निकालने में प्रसन्नता होगी, किसी मजदूर को विक्टिमाइज करने में प्रसन्नता होगी। यदि

ऐसा होगा तो, मैं सभापति जी आपसे कहना चाहता हूं, हम सदन के सदस्य आपके साथ है, मजदूरों की भावनाओं के साथ हैं। लेकिन आज ऐसे समय में बिना किसी दांव-पेच के, बिना किसी राजनीतिक लाभ को उठाकर और उन लोगों को जो चाहते हैं कि तमाम तरह की कैटेगरीज की यूनियन्ज बनाई जाय और वह उसका लाभ उठायें, ऐसा न होने दे और परिस्थिति को समझते हुए, देश की जनता की पुकार को समझते हुए, जिनको रोटी की जरूरत है, आप अपनी हड़ताल को वापस लेंगे। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा और माननीय मंत्री जी से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि सहानुभूतिपूर्वक उनकी मांगों पर विचार करें।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). Mr. Chairman, Sir, when Shri Ramavatar Shastri initiated the discussion on this important subject, I wish he, as a trade unionist who is involved in the struggle, had actually mobilised the mass support of various sections of this House. If I were in his place, I would have tried to mobilise the broadest support in this House, Unnecessarily he went into the trade union rivalries; unnecessarily he tried to rub the two Federations; unnecessarily he brought Shri George Fernandes into the picture. Even then, Sir, we will settle our accounts of trade union rivalries somewhere else. It is an unwritten rule of the trade union movement that, when the workers are on strike and when they are in the trenches of their struggle, you have to see that they are brought out of the crisis and the substance of their economic demands is won. That is the attitude of any progressive trade unionist and I, as a socialist, in spite of Mr. Ramavatar Shastri's criticism against the Chairman of the Socialist Party and the militant trade union leader of a militant trade union movement in this country, do not want to join issues regarding his rivalry with the Federation beacuse I know that he and his party comrades are already part and parcel of the All India Railwaymen's Federation. They might have some grievances. Leaving that aside, I come to the issue proper.

There are certain problems on which discussions have been going on. They have sent a number of memoranda. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has quoted various communications sent to the railway authorities. We in this House are interested in solving the crisis. Myself and my organisation are definitely against any category-wise unions. The AITUC is also against it. It is good that Shri Indrajit Gupta has made it clear that he personally and his trade union organisations also do not want the various categories to organise unions. In the railway industry, if we permit these types of unions to come up, 700 unions can be organised in the railway industry and that will be the death knell not only of the railway authorities but also of the organised trade union movement in the country. Therefore, we do not want such splinter category-wise unions to take place. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. The reality of the situation might be that some of the loco staff members might have a grievance against the All India Railwaymens Federation to which I have unflinching allegiance. But these are ways and ways in which these can be settled and I would urge that even if any sections want to get their demands agitated in a big industry like the railways, if you go on launching categorywise struggles, it will be difficult to bring pressure on the Railway Board and the Railway authorities and, in the interests of achieving their economic demands and in order to achieve their just demands, it is necessary that the struggle is as broad-based as possible. But on that score I shall not like to condemn the present struggle. I will not condemn the strike on the ground that it is not broad-based. But, all

the same, it is a struggle and, therefore, I would consider a struggle as an external manifestation of an internal discontent Therefore, I would like to find out as to what their grievances are. Therefore, I would plead with the Minister. do not go by prestige, do not go by status symbols and I would also appeal to this category union to try to sit round the table and try to mobilise the support of various sections of trade-unionists in this House, and through this Parliament and its Members we will request the Minister to consider the grievances of the loco workers, try to sort them out and see whether the core of the economic demands put forward by this organisation can be legitimately met I am sure the leadership of the two Federations also will mobilise their strength because ultimately if such an organised section of the railway industry goes out and actually develops a splinter tendency, it will be to the detriment of the Federation whether it is the federation led by Shri Sharman or whether it is the Federation led by Mr Peter Alvares

In conclusion, I will say none of u differs on some of the basic demands like the revocation of the suspensions, removal of the reversions, ending of the transfers, offering them pay protection, offering them job guarantees ending victimisation and giving them a categorical promise These are some of the basic issues on which even the two federations will not disagree and they will also use their good office

Therefore, on the one side I will urge the Railway Minister to consider the core of the economic demands Of course, I will not plead for giving representation to categorical union not because I owe allegiance to the All India Federation Even if I am not supporting it in the interests of organised trade union, but I consider the core of the economic demands quite just and I would appeal to the Minister and simultaneously I would appeal to these unions to get the sympathy of this Parliament and get some assurance from the Minister and advise the loco workers to withdraw the strike so that they may join the mainstream of the greater struggle that is coming in and which is to be a part and parcel of the wider struggle and which has the greater possibility of not only achieving your current demands on which you should get on assurance just now but also achieve even the wider demands So, in this spirit of trade unionism I will appeal to Mr Ramavatar Shastri and the Minister

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) माननीय सभापति जी, यह हमारे संविधान में है कि मजदूर अपना हक मागने के लिये शान्तिमय प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं। हमारी सी० पी० आई० के साथी ने कहा कि कांग्रेस की जो नीतिया है वे मजदूरो के विरुद्ध है। अब हमारे संविधान मे यह बात है तब ये कैसे विरुद्ध है। फिर भी मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हू —अब खडहरा, मुरादाबाद, बरौनी में बल्कि सारे देश मे विकिटमाइजेशन की बात चल रही थी तो इस बात को हमारे साथियो ने उठाया, कांग्रेस के हमारे उन साथियो ने उठाया जो मजदूरो के साथ काम करने वाले है उनके हिमायती है वह लड़े और उनके सारे अधिकारो को, मत्री जी के न चाहते हुए भी हमारी सारी बात सरकार को माननी पडी। यह कहना पडा

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी चाइन्ट आफ आर्डर मिनिस्टर साहब अपनी फाइल रख कर गये थे लेकिन ये पढ़ने लगे है।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद हम मानने को बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं कि हमारी नीतिया ऐसी हैं जो मजदूरो के खिलाफ है। बल्कि हमारी सरकार मजदूरो के समर्थन में है। आज जो देश की स्थिति है उसको देखकर मजदूरो को स्ट्राइक नही करनी चाहिये थी। मैंने चार, पाच जगहो मे देखा है, आइजेटनगर, टडला आदि मे, मुझको शिकायत है अपने साथियो

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

से कि उन्होंने हमको कान्फीडेंस मे नही लिया। शास्त्री जी जिस यूनियन में काम करते है मै भी उनके साथ हू, यानी कैटेगरी यूनियन मे काम करता हू, लेकिन हमको विश्वास मे नही लिया गया, हमको धोखा दिया गया। इसलिये जब देश मे भुखमरी हो, लोग भूखे मर रहे हों, अकाल पडा हुआ है ऐसे समय मे हमारे साथियो की नीति मजदूरों के विरुद्ध है, उन को परेशान करने की है और देश की जनता के विरुद्ध है।

मै यह मानता हू कि हमारे साथियों ने जब हडताल की थी, मुकामह, बरौनी आदि मे जब श्री हनुमन्तैया रेलवे मंत्री थे, तो उस समय कहा गया था कि स्ट्राइक वापस ले लो विक्टीमाइजेशन नहीं होगा। मैंने रेल अधिकारियो से बात की उन्होंने हमारी बात को नही सुना तो प्रधान मंत्री को इटरवीन करना पडा और उनके कहने पर स्ट्राइक वापस ली गयी। रेलवे अधिकारियों की जो नीति है उसमे फर्क हो सकता है लेकिन हमारी पोलिसी प्रो-मजदूर है। मैं यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हू कि स्ट्राइक वापस लेने के बाद जब विक्टीमाइजेशन हुआ तो हमने मजदूरों का साथ दिया जिससे स्पष्ट है कि हम मजदूरो के प्रति सहानुभूति रखते है, हम उनके हमदर्द है। हो सकता है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की नीति और जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन्स है, उनके अन्दर काम करने की वजह से खराबी हो, लेकिन समय की पुकार को सबसे पहले देखना चाहिये। यह समय, जब बडी नाजुक स्थिति मे देश गुजर रहा है, हडताल का नही है।

मैं इस बात को मानता हू कि एक यूनियन होनी चाहिये, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी सही है कि अगर मजदूरो से बात करने की सुविधा होती तो हडताल की नौबत नहीं आती। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि मजदूरो की बात सुनने की नीचे स्तर पर कोई न कोई मशीनरी अवश्य होनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था रहे तो मजदूर हडताल नहीं करेंगे। आप मजदूरों की बात सुनिये।

रेलवे हमारे देश का बडा भारी पब्लिक सैक्टर है जिसमे दुनिया भर की समस्यायें हैं। जब भी मौका आया हमने स्ट्राइक की और हमेशा यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि हड़ताल समाप्त कीजिये जिससे समस्या का हल निकाला जा सके। इस बार भी रेलवे मंत्री का यही कहना है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जिन मजदूरों को बन्द किया गया उनको छोड़ देना चाहिये, जब तक कि हिंसा या तोड़ फोड़ न की हो, और उनकी बात सुननी चाहिये। लेकिन पहले वह अपनी हड़ताल वापस लें और बात करें। हम उनकी समस्याओं को सुनने के लिये और उनको सुलझाने के लिये तैयार है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I do not want to touch upon the point whether the shopwise or categorywise union should be recognised or not, because, that is not the issue before the House The issue before the House is the current situation in the Railways I would like to ask a pointed question to the hon Minister Has the situation arisen all of a sudden? No I think the situation has not arisen all of a sudden I regret that the Administration generally has not attended to the grievances and the problems of the loco employees

As it is, it is ending since long as my hon friend, Shri Ramavatar Shastriji mentioned in his speech.

Now, Sir, I would like to state that there is a strong feeling in this country, particularly, amongst the workers and students that this Government do not understand the peaceful and constitutional means adopted for redressing the grievances of the people This Government only understands the language of force, threat and violence That is the situation that is arising every now and then. I know of certain cases of this nature which were referred to P & T, in my opinion five years ago, which have not yet been settled. The workers are losing faith in the constitutional or peaceful approach. And it is this which has created this situation.

I would now say that the Government should not make this a prestige issue. At the same time, I would also request the Union not to take this as a prestige issue Both should simultaneously come to settlement by discussing across the table and by finding out a solution so as to bring the country out of the present crisis I end my speech only with this observation.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You mean this time the Government should not yield to any threats That is what you want to say

SHRI P. M MEHTA: I say that this is due to negligence of the Government This Government is primarily responsible for this I would say that a solution should be found out Simultaneously the workers, the representatives of the workers and Government should sit together for a discussion across the table to come to a solution.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) सभापति जी हमारे रेलवे के कर्मचारी देश भक्त है और अच्छे लोग है। पर दुर्भाग्य से वह अपोजिशन के बरगलाने मे आ गये है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हू कि रेलवे देश की सम्पत्ति है, इस में तीन हजार करोड रु० लगा हुआ है और उसको रिटर्न इस साल 4 परसेन्ट की नही मिल रहा है। आज कल हमारे कम्युनिस्ट नेताओ का एक फैशन हो गया है बिड़ला और टाटा को गालियां देने का। लेकिन अगर यही पैसा उन के पास लगाया गया होता तो 10 परसेन्ट उस का मिलता होता। मैं कहता हू कि रेलवे मे जो करप्शन है उस को खत्म किया जाए और 300 करोड रुपया सालाना रेलवे मे देने के बाद जो भी बचता है वह कर्मचारियो को बांटा जाए। मजदूर और अपोजीशन के नेता यह समझते है कि रेलवे जैसे उन्ही की प्रोपर्टी है। जिस गरीब जनता का तीन हजार करोड रुपया पिछले 150 साल से लगा हुआ है वे सुरेश बैठे है उन बेचारो के लिए कोई सुविधा नही आज भी उनको डिब्बो मे जानवरो की तरह भरा जाता है। अगर हमारे देश मे अच्छी परिस्थिति होती तो भी मै मानता की चलो स्ट्राइक का बुरा असर जनता पर नही पड़ेगा। लेकिन जिस मुसीबत मे देश गुजर रहा है उस को देखते हुए यह स्ट्राइक अजीब है और मजदूरो को स्ट्राइक करने का कोई हक नही है। इन को जितना पैसा मिल रहा है शायद किसी को नही मिलता होगा मामूली ड्राइवर को भी 600 से 1100 रुपया मिलता है। कटेगरी दो के ड्राइवरों को 125 से ले कर 520 रु० प्रति माह मिलता है और कैटेगरी तीन के ड्राइवरो को 375 से 500 रुपये प्रति माह मिलता है। गरीब किसान का मुंह मार कर यह लोग सरकार का पैसा खींचना चाहते है। मै कहना चाहता हू कि रेलो की मालिक सरकार नही है जनता है। एक पैसा भी बिना लोगो की मजूरी के आप नही दे सकते है। जो पैसा अब तक उनकी तनख्वाओ के रूप मे दिया जा रहा है, वह बहुत दिया जा रहा है। वे हडताल करना चाहते है तो करें लेकिन गवर्मेंट दबे नही। श्री एल० एन० मिश्र का रिकार्ड अब तक बहुत अच्छा रहा है। अगर वह उनके प्रेशर मे आ गये और दब गए तो मै समझता हू तो उनकी सियासी जिन्दगी खत्म हो जायेगी। मे आशा करता हू कि वे दबेंगे नही।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त मामूली ड्राइवर का क्या मतलब है?

श्री एम० राम० गोपाल रेड्डी : जैसे मैं मामूली मजदूर हू वैसे ही मामूली ड्राइवर।

श्री एस एम बनर्जी मेरे मित्रो ने कहा है कि देश की परिस्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। बहुत ही जजबाती मे वह मेरे परम मित्र श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा है कि गुरखा गरजा और भला बिहार अन्न मांगता है, बैगज मागता है अन्न को होने के लिए और ऐसे मौके पर यह हडताल नही होनी चाहिए थी। उनकी यह बात समझ मे आती है लेकिन मैं एक सवाल

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हड़ताल से पहले महाराष्ट्र में सूखा नहीं था या बिहार भूखा नहीं था? मालूम होता है कि यह कह रहे थे कि इस हड़ताल के बाद ही वहां अनाज नहीं जा रहा है ।

मेरे मित्र शर्मा जी ने कहा है कि हड़ताल का फैसला कैसे हुआ ? क्या आल इंडिया स्ट्राइक बैलट हुआ? मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि बोनस के इशु पर हड़ताल होने जा रही है । हड़ताल का जब कोई फैसला करे तब तो वह ठीक है लेकिन अगर अचानक हड़ताल हो जाये तो वह बुरी है यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मामले को सुलझाया जाए, इसको उलझाया न जाए । मैं भी इसको उलझाना नहीं चाहता हूं । तीन चार घण्टे मुतवातिर मंत्री महोदय के साथ इस मामले पर बहस चलती रही है और मैं उनकी धीरज की दाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत ही ध्यान से हमारी बातों को सुना है और स्थिति को नजाकत को समझने की कोशिश की है । उन्होंने कल जो बयान दिया है उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अगर सही तरीके से हो जाए और जो कर्मचारियों के दिल में है वह निकल जाए तो स्थिति सुधर सकती है। उनको डर है कि डी० आई० आर० के अन्दर उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाएगा जैसे मिस० चौधरी गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए हैं रतलाम में ।

उनको मालूम हो जाये कि दिल्ली में आने के बाद वे गिरफ्तार नहीं कर लिए जाएंगे और जो गिरफ्तार हैं उनको रिहा करके अगर उनसे समझौता वार्ता शुरू की जाए, तो मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत आसानी से फैसला हो सकता है।

बहुत ज्यादा, सभापति महोदय, फैडरेशंज हों यह मैं भी नहीं चाहता हूं । लेकिन मैं शर्माजी से पूछना हूं कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में पहले आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन एक नहीं थी तो और अगर एक थी तो 1947 के बाद आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० क्यों बनी? आल इंडिया रेलवे मैन फैडरेशन क्या एक नहीं थी, तब आपने एन० एफ० आई० आर० क्यों बनाई? आल इंडिया डिफेंस एम्प्लायीज एसोसिएशन की नेशनल फैडरेशन के नाम से दूसरी फैडरेशन क्यों बनी? पी०एण्ड०टी० में जो रिएलाइनमेंट की पालिसी चली बाबू जगजीवन राम ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसके अनुसार और उन्होंने कहा था कि एक को ही वह मान्यता देंगे तो दूसरी आई० एन०टी० यू० सी०क्यों बनाई ?

एक बात है? कैटेगरी वाइज यूनियनें जोर क्यों पकड़ रही है आल इंडिया रेलवेमैन फैडरेशन, एन०एफ०आई०आर०, के बावजूद भी आल इंडिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन को आखिर हड़ताल कराने में कामयाबी कैसे हासिल हुई ? मैं चाहता हूं कि हम अपने दिलों को टटोलें और देखें कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ है इस में टकराव की बात नहीं है, लड़ाई की बात नहीं है। हर एक इंडस्ट्रीज में केवल एक यूनियन हो और मजदूरों के सामने दो या तीन बक्से रखे जायें और जिसके हक में मजदूर वोट दे दे वह रहे और दूसरी या तीसरी न रहे इस में किसी का एतराज नहीं है ।

श्री शर्मा ने कहा कि हम मैजारिटी को डिस्प्रिजेंट करते हैं। मैं मान लेता हूं । लेकिन कभी कभी गलतफहमी भी हो जाया करती है । आप हड़ताल की बात नहीं करते लेकिन फिर भी कभी-कभी हड़ताल हो जाया करती है। हड़ताल करना भी जरूरी नहीं है और हड़ताल को तोड़ना भी जरूरी नहीं है ।

रनिंग स्टाफ के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि देश भक्ति में वे किसी से कम नहीं है । चीन के साथ या पाकिस्तान के साथ हुई लड़ाई में उन्होंने अपनी देश भक्ति का परिचय दे दिया है । लेकिन जो सेवा की होती है, उसका आप क्या इनाम देते हैं इसको देखें ? बाहर पढ़ने साल के बाद, प्रशासनीय नौकरी करने के बाद अगर किसी की आंख खराब हो जाती है तो उसको आप सिर्फ पानी पिलाने के लिए रख लेते हैं । पार्लियामेंट में आप पास कर रहे हैं कि एम पीज को पैंसन तीन सौ रुपया दी

जाए । लेकिन जो इंजन चलाते चलाते इंजन में कोयला झोंकते झोंकते किसी वजह से डिसएबल हो जाता है उसको आप पानी पिलाने की भी नौकरी देते है बेज उसकी प्रोटैक्ट तक नहीं कर पाते है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लड़ाई हम बाद में लड़ें कि कौन सी फैडरेशन रहनी चाहिये । पे कमीशन की लड़ाई आ रही है, बोनस की लड़ाई आ रही है। आल इन्डिया रेलवे मैन फैडरेशन हमारे साथ है आशा है कि आप भी हमारे साथ रहेंगे । यूनिटी इन डाइवर्सटी नहीं, यूनिटी इन एक्शन होनी चाहिये । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये आपको ले डूबेंगे । आप इनसे अलग रहिये। मेहरबानी करके आग बुझाने की कोशिश करें, इसको सुलगायें नहीं । जिस तरह से कल तीन घण्टे बैठ कर फैसला करने की कोशिश की है और जिस का हम लोगों ने स्वागत किया है उसी तरह से इसको आप सुलझाने की कोशिश करें । आपस की लड़ाई होती रहेगी, गलियों में सड़कों पर बाहर कहीं लगे झंडे से लड़ लेंगे झंडे से लड़ लेंगे और जरूरत होगी तो लड़ेंगे नहीं तो नहीं लड़ेंगे । लेकिन आज कम से कम रेलवे एम्पलाइज को बचाने के लिए, सारे देश में जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है उससे इसको उबारने के लिए हमें चाहिये की हम पार्टियों से ऊपर उठ कर काम करें । मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं निवेदन करता कि आप हड़ताल का फैसला करें । हड़ताल सही है या नहीं इस में आप न जायें लेकिन हड़ताल है इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है । मैं इसको उलझाना नहीं चाहता हूं । आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० लड़ाकू है या नहीं यह मैं नहीं जानता । लेकिन एक नारा देते है कि हम लड़ते नहीं है । मैं एक छोटा सा लतीफा कह कर खतम कर देता हूं । आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की पहचान क्या है। एक अमीर आदमी को भगवान ने सब कुछ दिया लेकिन उसके कोई बच्चा नहीं था, औलाद नहीं थी, मंदिर में जा कर, मस्जिद में जा कर, तावीज लेकर, डाक्टरों के पास पहुंच कर बड़ी मुश्किल से उसके यहां बच्चा हुआ । बड़ा होनहार बच्चा था , खूबसूरत बच्चा था। जब वह चार पांच साल का हुआ तो उसको एक अजीब सी बीमारी हो गई । रात को सोते सोते वह चौंकता था, चिल्लाता था जागते रहो आगे बढ़ो मां घबरा गई । एक ही बच्चा था । वह भागी-भागी डाक्टर के पास गई, उसने मालदौट की। डाक्टरों के पास एक डाक्टर चालाक था। उसने कहा कि यह बताइये मां जी कि यह लड़का जब चौंकता है या चिल्लाता है उस वक्त यह सो रहा होता है या जागता होता है । उन्होंने कहा की यह सुपरिटेंड कर रहा होता है । डाक्टर ने कहा मिठाई बांटिये। आपके घर में आई०एन०टी०यू०सी० का लीडर पैदा हुआ है ।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना): सभापति महोदय, आज हम इस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे है कि लोको कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल क्यों हुई इसके पीछे क्या समस्या थी। कहा जाता है कि दो यूनियनों को मान्यता मिली हुई है, उन के सदस्यों की संख्या अधिक है और रेल कर्मचारियों पर उन का प्रभुत्व है। तो फिर यह हड़ताल क्यों हुई और किस ने कराई और मंत्री महोदय उन लोगों को समझाने में असफल क्यों हुए ? यह मूल बात है ।

बात बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि उन लोगों की वाजिब मांगों को नहीं माना गया है । मंत्री महोदय और सरकार की ओर से अनेकों बार जो आश्वासन दिये, उन को निभाया नहीं, गया । इसी लिए कर्मचारियों में उत्तेजना पैदा हुई है और उन्होंने हड़ताल की है । इस अवस्था में उन की मांगें उचित है और यह हड़ताल वाजिब है ।

कहा जाता है कि एक यूनियन होनी चाहिये मैं उस से इंकार नहीं करता हूं । मैं भी चाहता की एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन हो, लेकिन उस का निर्णय गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली के माध्यम से होना चाहिये । यदि सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है तो मेरा कहना है कि जिस तरह भारत की लोक सभा में सब विचारों के लोग है और

[श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय]

वे यहां पर अपने-अपने विचार रखते है, उसी तरह हर एक उद्योग मे जितनी यूनियने है, उन का एक-एक प्रतिनिधि लेकर एक मडल बनाया जाये और उसके द्वारा हर एक समस्या को सुलझाया जाये । सब विचारों -के लोगों का एक सगठन बने सब लोगों के विचार बहा आवे और उस के माध्यम से हर समस्या का समाधान किया जाये ।

रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे मे बहुत सी बाते कही गई है । रेलवे मे जो बहुत सी यूनियने है वे अपनी-अपनी समस्याओं के बारे मे रेलवे प्रशासन के विभिन्न विभागो और अधिकारियो को पत्र लिखती है जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर विभिन्न यूनियनो के अध्यक्ष या पदाधिकारी है वे भी कई विषयो पर पत्र लिखते हैं । लेकिन उन पत्रो का कोई जवाब नही दिया जाता है । कर्मचारियो मे उत्तेजना फैलने का यह भी एक प्रमुख कारण है। पता नही कि रेलवे बोर्ड का हाजमा कैसा है कि वह सब पत्रों को हजम कर जाता है । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि उन के पदाधिकारियो और समद सदस्यो द्वारा रेलवे प्रशासन को जो पत्र लिखे जाये, उनका समय पर उत्तर दिया जाए ।

मत्री महोदय का कहना है कि वह कर्मचारियों से बातचीत करने जा रहे है । रेलवे मे जितनी रजिस्टर्ड यूनियने काम कर रही है यदि वे उन सब को बुला कर बातचीत करेंगे तो मेरा विश्वास है कि इस समस्या का कोई अच्छा हल निकल जाएगा ।

कहा जाता है कि देश को बडी जटिल समस्याओं का सामना करना पड रहा है और ये लोग इस तरह के काम कर रहे हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि यह समस्या आज की नही है, बहुत पहले की है और वह सरकार की गलत नीतियो के कारण पैदा हुई है । इस स्थिति के लिए दोषी यह सरकार है । गलती करे वह और दोष सारा डाले मजदूरों और कर्मचारियो पर, यह उसके लिए शोभा की बात नही है ।

मत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि लोग आकर उन से मिले? वह लोगों को बुलाये, उन से बात करे और उनको विश्वास मे ले। वह केवल कुछ इने गिने लोगों से ही न मिले जो उन के आगे पिछे ही फिरते है । रेलवे मे जो भी यूनियने काम कर रही है, वह उन सब के प्रतिनिधियो को बुला कर उन को विश्वास मे ले और इस समस्या का कोई अच्छा हल निकाले ।

कर्मचारियो और उनकी यूनियनो की तरफ से अनेकों बार नोटिस और ज्ञापन दिए जाते है, लेकिन उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया जाता है । उसी के परिणाम स्वरूप ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है । अगर रलवे प्रशासन और मत्री महोदय सबका विश्वास मे लेकर कार्य करते, सब पत्रों का उत्तर देते, इस समस्या पर पहले से विचार किया जाता तो यह दिन देखने को न मिलता । मत्री महोदय इस बात से इकार नही कर सकते कि उनको कितनी ही बार सूचना दी गई है । श्री राजावतार शास्त्री ने तारिखे गिनाई है कि कब-कब क्या-क्या किया गया । मत्री महोदय आश्वासन देने मे तो बहुत माहिर है लेकिन वह काम कोडी का नही करते है । इसलिये लोगो का अब सरकार मे विश्वास नही रह गया है ।

भविष्य मे इन बातों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इसके लिए मत्री महोदय यह परम्परा डाले कि कर्मचारियो का विश्वास प्राप्त करने वाली यूनियनो से सम्पर्क रखा जाए और रेलवे बोर्ड, रेलवे मत्रालय जी०एम० या किसी भी अन्य रेलवे अधिकारी या कार्यालय मे जो पत्र आये, उस पर तत्काल गौर किया जाय और उस का उत्तर दिया जाये । मेरा विश्वास है कि ऐसा करने से ऐसी घटनाये फिर नही होगी ।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L N MISHRA): Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the debate with great patience and care. At the outset I should like to assure the hon Members that whatever constructive suggestions have flown from

them would be looked into carefully and it would be my endeavour to see that the Loco Runnning Staff get a fair deal.

As the House knows, the locomen went on strike on the midnight of 1st-2nd of this month and today is the fifth day of their strike It has been really a period of great stress and strain for the railways to face this kind of unexpected development when the national economy is facing a difficult situation. This strike has been resorted to without following the elementary principle of trade unionism. No ballot was taken, no notice of strike was given to us nor even the date of the strike was communicated to us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. How can these things be done when you have already declared strikes illegal?

SHRI L. N MISHRA. I have to keep the record straight, and I request you to be patient. I do not want to go into the details of the various grievances and of demands of the workers of the railways here at this stage It can be discussed in a joint meeting of the representatives of the locomen and the railways. Here I should like to mention only one or two points The strike has affected 12 out of 49 divisions on 6 out of 9 zonal railways work as on integrated network and the mal-functioning of one zone or one division naturally affects the others in the zone The strike of the loco staff at important points has of course dislocated goods and passenger traffic. But with the judicious use of resources and high sense of duty of willing workers supervisors and officers, we have succeeded in maintaining the flow of commodities essential to the life of the nation and its basic industries—power houses, steel plants and fertilisers. Supplies of washed coal to the steel plants have been mentioned at a satisfactory level and petroleum specials have been rushed to the North. The movements of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana to the deficit areas, where buffer stocks were low, had declined to 439 wagons a day on the first day of the strike. It was stepped up to 580 wagons on the second day and yesterday, to 610 wagons.

Long distance passenger services have been maintained at 95 per cent of the normal Overall, 75 per cent of the passenger and 65 per cent of the goods services have been operated during the last five days.

Here I should like to put on record my appreciation for the sense of devotion to duty and responsibility and of the great effort put in by thousands of railwaymen, especially the loco running staff supervisors and officers who have kept the wheels moving day and night in spite of difficulties I should like to give one assurance here to those people that their services would not go unrecognised I am really sorry to report to the House that there have been a large number of cases of intimidation and coercion of the willing workers coupled with physical violence and even kidnapping of the men on duty At some places, I had to mention the name of Dongaposi and Ranchi on South Eastern Railway the loco staff had to run away from their homes to escape the intimidators.

The strikers joined by miscreants from outside have forced shunting engines as well as engines of running trains to drop fire, thus immobilising the locomotives and causing obstruction to traffic.

In one case, the regulator of an engine was ripped open and the unmanned engine collided with two other engines, causing grievous injuries to some employees.

The House would appreciate that

despite difficulties caused by the strike, the Indian Railways have been able to run a large number of passenger and goods services.

Before I conclude, I would seek the indulgence of the House and support of the hon. Members of all sections of the House in making an appeal to the loco running staff to come back to work and restore normal functioning of the Indian Railways, especially in view of the critical situation through which we are passing today.

I would also state that if this illegal strike is called off within 48 hours from now, all the loco running staff including the office bearers of their association who have been arrested would be released without any delay, especially with a view to facilitate the holding of talks with their representatives regarding their grievances I would like to state here that whatever assurances I had given to the locomen at the time of the earlier strike in May 1973 would be implemented in letter and spirit I would like to mention here that when the May strike was called off, I had given three assurances. (1) release of those arrested, (2) no victimisation and (3) discussion between the Railway and the representatives of the Loco Running Staff.

So far as the first point is concerned, *i.e.*, the release of those arrested, I think almost all of those who were arrestd have been released.

As for No. 2, to the best of my knowledge there has been no victimisation. If there has been any, individual cases should be brought to our notice and they would be carefully looked into.

About the third point, i.e., the discussion between the Railways and the representatives of the locomen, it may be brought to your kind notice that three sittings were held with the representatives of the locomen and more were to follow. In the meetings that I have been having with the leaders, including some Members of Parliament, in the course of the last 3 or 4 days,—I have met I think the representatives of INTUC, HMS, AITUC and CPM also—I have categorically stated that there would be no harassment of the loco running staff representatives including those of the All India Loco Running Staff Association who would come to participate in the discussion which could be held within 5 days of the calling off of the strike

I would also say that in respect of the implementation of the May assurance *status quo ante* i.e. the position as on 24-5-73 would be maintained

To keep the record straight, I would like to mention one more point i.e., that if there has been a violation of the May strike assurance, it has been on the part of the locomen whose representatives had given a categorical assurance to me that the locomen would not go on strike for a minimum period of six months. But as the House knows, this strike has come just after two months. However, I do not want to pursue this point but would only reiterate my earlier appeal that the locomen must come back to work and their grievances will be looked into.

19 55 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 7, 1973/Sravana 16, 1895 (Saka).

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